

INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

17

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 243—

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1930

PRICE ONE ANNA.

MRS. GOKHALEY JAILED FOR 9 MONTHS

Blue Badgers Turn Up Again In Fort

JEERED BY HOSTILE CROWD

Women Volunteers Picket Foreign Cloth Warehouses

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, 13th President of the "War" Council, Bombay was convicted by Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to nine months' simple. She was placed in "B" class.

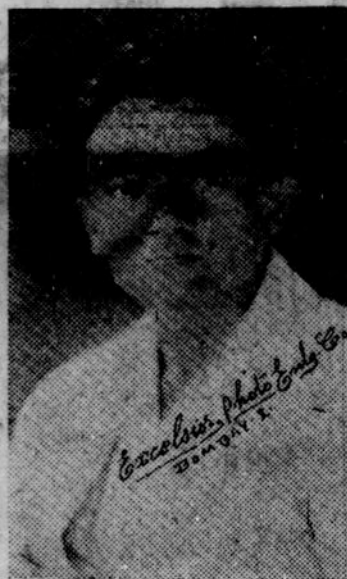
The two "War" Council Secretaries, as previously announced, had an "official" inspection of the Congress House at Mandvi and other ward offices in the city, on Tuesday afternoon and again in the evening.

After the Secretaries had left the Mandvi Congress House, the police raided the office and took away the board and the trio-coloured flag.

Women volunteers later activity is the picketing of Godowns and warehouses of foreign goods. On Tuesday these volunteers attempted to prevent bales of foreign cloth to be carted away from godown attracted attention. Police came to the place and arrested a number of persons from among the spectators.



Mr. B. Nigam, Secretary Bombay "War" Council.



Mr. A. Divetia, Secretary "War" Council, Bombay.

PICKETING IN FORT.

The lady volunteers of the Hind Seva Dal have been continuing their picketing in the Fort area as usual, despite notification declaring the body an unlawful association.

The picketing in the Fort area has been carried on exclusively by the lady volunteers of the Hind Seva Dal since 10th September. 34 ladies under the leadership of their captain Miss Kissanbai Dharmakar are distributed at the various shops in the Fort, in two shifts of 17 each.

WAREHOUSES PICKETED.

Apart from the regular shops, the ladies have been also picketing the warehouse of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. at Tamarind Lane where a couple of men volunteers are also in attendance.

LADY VOLUNTEER'S SUCCESSFUL SATYAGRAHA

There was a dramatic sequel to the picketing of the warehouse of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. at Tamarind Lane, by the lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

A cartman who had loaded some goods from the warehouse, yielded to the persuasion of the lady volunteers who stood in front of the cart, and the hostile demonstration of the crowd of spectators that had collected there. The cartman unyoked the

bullocks and refused to move his cart, despite the persistent orders of the godown-keeper.

This comic situation, which was further enlivened by the good humoured cheering and jeering of the crowds continued more than an hour, till the police arrived in attempting to disperse the crowd, the police arrested six youth of them for alleged disorderly behaviour.

BLUE BADGERS AT WORK

Hostile Demonstrations Against Them

Once more the "Blue Badgers" made their appearance in Bombay with a view to counteract the picketing of the lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Fort area.

On Wednesday afternoon when two volunteers of the Dal were picketing the godowns of E. Spinner and Co. in Tamarind Lane, about 15 to 20 men all wearing "Blue Badges" arrived on the scene and half-a-dozen of them posted themselves by the side of the lady pickets, who were sitting in chairs at the main entrance of the godown. The rest of the Blue Badgers kept waiting nearby.

NOW BLUE BADGERS DISAPPEAR.

It is significant to note that on Wednesday picketing had proved very effective, as due to the per-

(Continued on page 5.)

RELEASED AGAINST HER WISH.



Miss Laxmiben Soorji Vallabhdas who was arrested last Sunday at the Azad Maidan.

WHO PAID MISS SOORJI'S FINE

Young Laxmibai Greatly Put Out

"The Chronicle" understands that the fine of Miss Laxmiben Soorji Vallabhdas was paid by some unauthorised person and made without either the knowledge or the consent of the party or of her parents. When Miss Soorji was informed that her fine being paid, she was at liberty, she refused to leave the lock-up, but was compelled to do so by the police. The police informed her that it was open, to any person in Bombay to pay anybody's fine and the authorities were only concerned with the money, irrespective of the person who paid it. The young lady and her parents are very much upset by this action on the part of some friend and they strongly feel that such actions, however well meant, not only create misunderstandings but are also highly detrimental to national interests.

Laxmiben's Fines Paid.

Laxmiben, daughter of Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the first charge being a member of unlawful association and Rs. 150 on the other charge, viz. assisting the operations of unlawful association, was released on Monday night, somebody having paid her fine. All the preparations for conveying the 22 ladies convicted by Mr. Khandalawalla, were completed and the police were about to remove the ladies to the police lorries with a view to take them to the Victoria Terminus station when one Nathu Khimji stepped into the charge room and paid the fine on behalf of Miss Laxmiben.

SERGEANTS AGAIN!

Muslim Youth Belaboured For Whistling

Syed Mohamed Syed Hashim, a Muslim youth was severely beaten by three sergeants near the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Wednesday afternoon.

It appears that Syed Mohamed was whistling a song which put out the sergeants who belaboured him mercilessly.

He was kicked and given a number of blows on his back and legs, as a result of which he fell down and was unable to get up. He was removed to the Congress Free Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

A False Statement

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date October 28th:

"A statement appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle' on the 11th instant that following some recent arrests at Murgod in the Belgam District, two police constables were reported to have resigned their posts. The statement is false, no such resignations have been tendered."

"RESIGN YOUR POST AND JOIN THE STRUGGLE"

Mrs. Asaf Ali's Advice To Magistrate
COMMANDER STUDENTS' UNION ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 28

The case under Section 103 Cr. P. C. against Mrs. Asaf Ali, wife of Third Dictator, Delhi War Council opened before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, in the District Jail, today.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined, who deposed that the accused in her speeches exhorted Labour to organise themselves, in order that they might have the upper hand over capitalists. But, if labour did not participate in the present struggle, they would not be ready for the next war against capitalism.

She also urged on the audience to turn out alien rulers who were depriving Indians of their livelihood.

Mrs. Asaf Ali, when asked by the Court whether she wished to defend herself, stated with due deference to the Court she had no faith in British Justice, which treated criminals and patriots alike.

In her statement, Mrs. Asaf Ali said: "If to love my country and work for its liberation from the grip of an alien-race is a crime, I am guilty and shall remain so till my ideal is achieved."

"DAYS OF IMPERIALISM NUMBERED"

The days of British Imperialism are numbered and it cannot last very long, even if it is imprisoned soldiers in Indian National Army. I ask you, Mr. Magistrate, if I am guilty, let the sentence be expressed there were not in keeping with the creed of one who is devoted to goddess of freedom.

RESIGN YOUR POST.

If you agree with me conscientiously I appeal to you to resign your post. Give British prestige a hard knock and join the struggle like a brave Indian.

Judgment was reserved till tomorrow.

It is understood that the case against Mr. Sen-Gupta will open before the Additional District Magistrate on November 3.

Mr. Isar also sentenced Mr. Hukansingh and Mr. Vidaratan to one year's simple imprisonment.

E. T. Verma, Commander, Students' Union has been arrested.

NO CHANGE IN FRONTIER SITUATION

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

Four picketers from Charsada were arrested in the City today.

The Afridi situation is unchanged. Reconnaissance parties, it is stated, toured Khajuri unopposed and returned safely to their base camps.

To meet Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, Mr. Pears, the Chief Commissioner, gave a dinner on Monday night at Government House, Peshawar.—A. P.

Lahore Young Men Arrested For Picketing

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Shiv Kumar Sharada and Yati Dutt, General Secretary and Vice-President respectively of the Bal Bharat Sabha, were arrested today under Section 505 I.P.C. (picketing and intimidation).—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST SEN GUPTA'S ARREST

CALCUTTA Observes Hartal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A hartal was observed in Calcutta and several mufassal districts as a protest against the arrest of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta the Acting Congress President.—A. P.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY CLASH

Midnight Accident Near Rangoon
3 PASSENGERS KILLED; 12 INJURED

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

Three third class passengers were killed and about a dozen injured in consequence of an accident to the mail train from Mandalay at a distance of 144 miles from Rangoon at midnight yesterday.

The accident, which resulted in the leading luggage van and eight passenger coaches being derailed, and two being telescoped, is stated to be due to the removal of bolts and nuts from fishplates.

A special train carrying the passengers arrived at Rangoon at 3.30 this afternoon. These included Messrs. T. Couper, Finance Member, I. G. Lloyd, Acting Home Member, F. E. Lench, Chief Secretary and several other officials as well as Mrs. Laila, wife of the Secretary to the Whitley Commission.

None of them were, however, injured. Three of the derailed coaches were smashed. The Agent, Burma Railway, with other railway officials arrived at the scene early this morning.—A. P.

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

The Whitley Commission, which arrived at Yenangyaung on October 28th inspected the quarters of the workers of the Burma Oil Company and examined the Labour Superintendent, as well as representatives of the Burma Labour Union.—A. P.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH COUNTRY BOAT

Seven Bengal Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A house in Bellaghatia suburbs of Calcutta was searched today, and three Bengal youths arrested, in connection with the Armenian Street dacoity and murder. Kailash Chandra and others also arrested in this connection were placed before Chief Presidency Magistrate today and were remanded.

Steamer and country-boat collided in the river Hooghly near Shibpur ferry pontoon resulting in boat with cargo of rice being destroyed and one of its crew drowned.

Aviator Oscar Garden At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The Aviator Oscar Garden arrived at Dum Dum from Allahabad at 5.30 this afternoon.

JAM SAHEB'S HEALTH

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar has completely recovered.—Reuter.

"BADEN" LEAVES RIO DE JANEIRO

Captain Not Arrested

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Berlin.—A message from Rio de Janeiro says that the "Baden's" captain has not been arrested. "Baden" has left Rio de Janeiro under his command after completion of repairs.—Reuter.

A Renter's Regret

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In a telegram dated 6th August last, summarising a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" from J. Chinna Durao the latter was referred to as a brother of the late Rajah of Pudukottah. Chinna Durao is no relation of the Rajah, and Reuter's Agency regrets the error.—Reuter.

CONGRESS "CASUALTIES" IN BIHAR

184 Workers Jailed In A Week

PATNA, Oct. 28.

One hundred and eight-four Congress workers were arrested in Bihar during the past week.—A. P.

IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.



Miss Bharati Ambalal Sarabhai, daughter of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Secretary of the Liqueur Picketing Mandal, Ahmedabad District.



Miss Mridula Sarabhai, daughter of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai who is devoting her whole time to Congress work especially foreign cloth picketing in Ahmedabad.

Story Of Deserted Villages In Bardoli

WOMEN BEATEN, AND ORDERED ABOUT.

Peasants' Reply To Mr. Garret's Advice

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, October 27.

Mr. Garret, the Commissioner, has come to Bardoli. The Commissioner, with Mr. Ismail Desai, toured round Isroll, Wankner, Siker and Delwada, etc. He asked two people in Siker, why they did not come and stay in the villages, any why they suffered hardships for nothing. They replied that they were deserting the villages due to harassment by Mr. Ismail Desai and because they did not want to pay taxes.

The Commissioner had gone to Sarbhon Division on the 24th instant. When the people began to leave the place he stopped them and said "I am not going to beat you or arrest you, but I want to speak to you." When he asked them why they were not paying taxes, they said if Mahatma and Sarwar Vallabhbhai were released and if they advise them then only they would pay the taxes.

The Commissioner said "How can he be released? You are heeding the advice of Congressmen and hence there is no peace in this country. If you think that you will get back your lands as in 1928, you are mistaken. Go and live in your villages and be happy. The police will not harass you." But he had to go back disappointed.

At Wankner nobody is buying the confiscated grain.

OLD WOMAN LOCKED IN.

At Bamani the police had besieged one house. The old woman who was staying there was it is alleged, beaten and locked in. As the old woman could not get food for two days, she became unconscious. She was taken to the hospital.

The police at Kumbhla forced women to fetch water for them. When the men went there for their safety the police told them "why do you accompany the women, we will break your bones."

At Salam (Talpoore) the women, who went in the fields to cut grass for the cattle, were threatened by the police and were made to give their thumb-impressions before they were allowed to go. At Sarpore, the police snatched away a pair of bangles for not paying tax of Rs. 137. No panchnama was made. People are firm in their resolve.

CAMERA SMASHED.

One volunteer of the Jalapore camp had gone with his camera to the Salam fields, which was broken to pieces by the police saying "What will be our prestige if our photo appears in the Congress Bulletin?"

The remaining villages of the Jalapore taluka are being evacuated. When the people hear the horn of the motor of the officers, they lock their houses and go away.

Three Congressmen are sentenced by the first class Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20



Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai "Dictator" of Ahmedabad.

or in default one month's further imprisonment.

"WE ARE NOT WOMEN, BUT MEN"

Nadiad Women's Reply To Fozdar

(From Our Correspondent)
NADIAD, Oct. 27.

Shrimati Kasturbahen Joshi went yesterday to the temporary jail at Nadiad to give same clothes to the arrested ladies, when the Fozdar asked her some questions:—

Fozdar—Where do you stay? Kasturbahen—We pass the night somewhere and serve the country.

Fozdar—Is that good for women?

Kasturbahen remarked: "We are not women, but men."

On hearing such a bold reply, the fozdar did not allow her to give the clothes.

Though the press ordinance has expired, the proprietor of Natvar press has been asked to pay a security of one thousand rupees. Hence the press has stopped working.

SJT. RAMNARAYAN PATHAK RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak, editor of the "Prasthan," and ex-professor of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, was released today from the Sabarmati jail. Though he is reduced in weight, he looks cheerful.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET AN CHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Professors (Laws), Muslim Graduates, Lady Doctors, Lady Typists B.Com., (Shorthand Typist). Consult immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. A R 3544

EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, well-known for its connections and Bonafides, handles all lines of services. (Wakefield House, Sprout Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. A R 3542

WANTED—An Electrician, knowing Motor Car Wiring and a fair knowledge of Battery. Apply:—Triangular Motor Works, Sassoon Dock Road, Bombay. A R 3529

WANTED—A BRANCH SECRETARY for a newly started Life Office for Bombay Branch on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and an office allowance of Rs. 25. State previous experience. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Applications from local people of influence preferred. Apply Post Box No. 2318, Calcutta.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN for a prominent Swadeshi Clothstore in Bombay. Apply Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1824

WANTED—For the M.S.M. High School, a GRADUATE, strong in English, English, Mathematics or English with Persian preferred. Starting salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 120. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, caste and experience, if any, to the REVENUE SECRETARY, Dharampur State (District Surat). 1362

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, having full practical experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 382 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A R 3523

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT and DIVISIONAL AGENTS for People's Insurance Co. Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes including a rupee monthly policy. Liberal terms for guaranteed business. Apply CHANANI & CO., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7. R 3369

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA 1 & G. ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

WANTED—A capable and experienced SALESMAN, expert in purchases and sales of all sorts of Textile Stores for serving up-country. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 378 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A R 3511

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A 1614

Situations Wanted

A MARWARI GRADUATE of considerable experience in business is willing to work as a Manager, Teacher or private Secretary. Pay moderate. Reply to Box 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R 3534

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Large Independent BUNGALOW with Beautiful Garden, Garages Stables. Servants Quarters at Napean Sea Road; OR FLATS SEPARATELY. Apply PANDIT, Setalwad Lane, Napeansea Road PHONE, 42860. C R 3343

TO LET—Suitable for Swadeshi Bank, Insurance Office or Shop, nice ground floor of Tamarind House in Tamarind Lane. Centrally situated near public Banks, High Court and Share Bazar. Rent Moderate Apply BREGEL & Co., Outram Road, Fort. C R 3533

TO LET—Superior OFFICE PREMISES on the first and second floors of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. Central business locality close to all Banks. Any area from 2000 to 6000 sq. ft. Latest sanitary arrangements. Apply, Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building. C 1891

FOR RESPECTABLE FAMILIES of all communities, single double rooms with separate bath, kitchen, water and lighting arrangements in new buildings of Caesum Mitha in large independent paved compound, near B. B. Lower Parel Railway Station at very low rents. All comforts given to tenants. Apply at premises or AMLA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay. C R 3495

TO BE LET TO HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikhalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Meadows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chhapaty. C 700

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountsancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Sarawati Building) opp. Thakkar Brod. near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. M W5

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountsancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad. 1781

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 252 Sudhakar, Poona City. M R 3553

Profession.

HYPNOTISM or CLAIRVOYANT taught and mastered in 12 hours—bad habits—bad memory also diseases cured without drugs. Business difficulties, love affairs solved—guaranteed. Pay no.h.ng unless satisfied Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa Laburnum Road, Bombay. C R 3523

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR. R 3443

Medical.

ZOBAC REMEDIES for complaints Mental and Physical Specialities:—Venereal Affections, Impotency, Asthma, and Mental disorders, cured with guarantee. Free advice in all matters. Write:—The ZOBAC AGENCY, BOMBAY No. 4. M R 3535

For Sale.

500 WAGONS FIRE WOOD, 500 wagons charcoal, 50,000 Poles timber ready and 25 wagons match wood ready for sale at Katni G. I. P. Ry. station. Gentlemen interested in purchase should apply for quotations and other particulars to:—SETH ADURKADAR DADABHAI, Katni, C. P. T R 3537

Trade Announcement.

APPLY SHARP High class and Standard Carrom Boards manufacturers. Rate very moderate. Facilities to Dealers. MANTRI BROTHERS, 43, Sadavive Street, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4. T R 3536

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-5-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-5-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-5-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ... Rs. 3-5-0

Mostest Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd November, to FRIDAY, the 21st November, 1933, both days inclusive. The 56th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1933, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors. By Order of the Board of Directors.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS, By Their Constituted Attorney, M. N. KUKA, Bombay, 28th October, 1933. 1894

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 282 and 723 of 1922.
Re: MAHOMED HASHAM & CO., a firm and M. H. MADDAN & CO., a firm Insolvents.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a 2ND and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter. If you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the 15th day of November, 1933, your claim will be expunged, and the undersigned will proceed to make a final dividend, without regard to such claim. Dated this 27th day of October, 1933.

P. B. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay. Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay. To, The CREDITORS of the Insolvent-firms abovenamed.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint property and credits of MATHURADAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, ... Deceased TRICUMDAS DAMODAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner. All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesigned deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness **JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT**, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, 28th day of September 1933. Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Petitioner's Attorneys. 1396

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MHATAR PAKHADY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chellaji Gomalji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Palli Matadin and Sunderbai wife of Palli Matadin the Mortgagees in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th July 1922 and Further Charge dated the 20th March 1923 sell by public auction the undermentioned Property this day Wednesday the 29th day of October 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) or the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house at Mhatar Pakhady of admeasurement 165 Sq. Yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3895 and Cadastral Survey No. 475 Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5954 Street No. 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Meadows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 22664.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the 29th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and black wood complete furniture bungalow, fire proof safe, gramophones records, singer sewing machine, harmoniums, electric lamps, glass and panel door, armchairs, dining table and chairs, silver show cases, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianellis Restaurant.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA which was formerly located in the Congress House compound has been REMOVED to RAVAL BUILDING NO. 1, 2nd FLOOR OPPOSITE N. POWEL & CO., LAMINGTON ROAD, guardians are requested to send the girls to this place on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1933, at 10-30 (S.T.) after the Diwali vacation.

S. G. NADKARNI, Agt. Principal, Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala.

SWADESHI! SWADESHI!

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Travelling suit cases, Attache cases, Money Purses, Belts, Bag Straps, Holdalls and Leather goods of all kinds. Lockets and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO., 158-90, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Telegram:—"Notecase". Telephone: 2970.

Amusements.

PATHE

Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PHYUIS HAVER

THE SHADY LADY THE STREETS OF MYSTERY

The most interesting Travel film ever shown. MICKY MOUSE and PATHE GAZETTE.

Where Towering Palms Whisper Sweet Songs of Love And Breezy Moonlit Nights Make Young Hearts Rove

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO.'S SUPER QUALITY PICTURE

YASMINA YASMINA

RUNNING SECOND WEEK.

A stupendous success. Fascinating photography, sweet delicious close-ups, masterful direction and correct settings—all go to make a marvel of this lovely picture. An artistically coloured reel will make you roll in the regions of rainbows. The astounding photodrama that tears away a wall of shrinking reserve and huris on the screen the secrets of the soul of a wonderful woman.

Time: 5, 7, 9, 11 (S. T.)

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Presents To-night and This Week

SAGAR FILM COMPANY'S Super Thrilling Production

"ROMANCE of a BHISTI"

featuring Indian Douglas Fairbanks

MASTER VITHAL

and supported by MISS GOHAR (Junior). It is a picture full of Mystery. Stunts and thrills which you should not miss. Time and Rates as usual

WHITE CITY

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001 NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M. ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANS. 2.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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This Empire Talk

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Mr. G. D. H. Cole's Reply.

There must have been more conferences in Europe in the last dozen years than in the whole of any previous century writes Mr. G. D. H. Cole, in the "Daily Herald."

We are always conferring about something, nowadays; and the man in the street is inclined to wonder if all this scurrying to and fro, and all this outpouring of words before a host of listening reporters, are really worth the money and the time.

He sees so little result from so many meetings, so often the conference seems to end in nothing, or the parties to go away and forget all about it as soon as the last speech is made.

Conferences are indeed but a clumsy means of managing the world's affairs; but who shall find us a better?

VITAL MEETING.

The nations of Europe are always meeting, now in the League of Nations or the International Labour Office, and now in some special gathering. But the nations which together make up the British Commonwealth meet but seldom, and still have far too few opportunities for discussing their mutual affairs.

On Wednesday will meet, in the Imperial Conference, "the Big Six"—Mr. MacDonald, and the Premiers of five Dominions.

From Australia comes Mr. Scullin, the head of a Labour Government which ought to have special affinities with our own Government.

WHAT TO EXPECT.

From South Africa the Nationalist, General Hertzog, who climbed to power in coalition with South African Labour, a union since broken by many causes of dissent. Canada sends the newly-chosen Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, who has just ousted the Liberals and raised the Canadian tariff against British goods as well as against others—in order to provide more employment in Canada.

New Zealand, Ireland, Newfoundland, have all their delegations. Lastly, there is India—still, alas, with no responsible Government of her own to be represented. What do we expect to happen when these great ones of the world are met in council?

This at any rate is clear. The prime importance of this year's Imperial Conference will be economic. The Dominions, like ourselves, are suffering severely from the present world depression.

Indeed, some of them have been even harder hit than we, because of the huge fall in the prices of food-stuffs and raw materials, on which they mainly depend.

MARKETING PROBLEMS.

They are all asking whether Great Britain cannot help them with a more assured market for their goods, just as we in this country are asking if they cannot help us, by buying more of our exports, towards solving our problem of unemployment.

Great Britain wants to sell the things they need; and they want to sell what we need. Cannot we make some mutual arrangement to exchange our products, and so escape some of the consequences of the present world slump?

With this question is closely bound up that of migration. A great deal of nonsense has been talked on this subject—especially about the supposed effects of the social services in preventing emigration from this country.

The real fact is that more people will and can migrate only if there are opportunities for them to settle under favourable conditions. Migration depends on there being a demand for workers in the

countries to which the migrant is urged to go.

At present there is no unsatisfied demand. Empire countries can only absorb more migrants if they can find bigger markets for their products. If we are prepared to buy more from them, they will need more workers, and offer more good openings to British settlers.

TO INCREASE TRADE.

But, because of the present depression, not much is likely to be heard of migration at the Imperial Conference. We can only do much about migration when we have already created the conditions which will make it economically sound.

The main question for the present is, then, the possibility of increasing inter-empire trade. Can we make the Dominions an offer that will induce them to buy more of our goods?

Australia has raised this question in a very practical form by putting on the Conference agenda the much-discussed question of bulk purchase of British imports.

TOWARDS STABILITY.

This proposal already figures in the Labour Party programme, and has been discussed at Conferences of the Labour Parties of the Empire.

The suggestion is that we should agree, through a State Import Board, to purchase in bulk, at prices fixed in advance, the supplies we need of things which Empire countries are able to produce.

This would assure the Dominion producer of a stable market at a known price, and would be likely to be far more valuable to him, and to do more in the way of stimulating the economic development of the Dominions than any practicable tariff preference.

It is to be hoped that this matter will be thoroughly discussed at the Conference, and a workable scheme drawn up in collaboration by our Government and the Dominion representatives. But obviously, it will be impossible to arrange all the details at the Conference, even if the plan is approved in principle.

For this and other reasons, it is of vital importance to set up machinery for more continuous co-operation.

CONFERENCE HOPES.

There exists already an Imperial Economic Committee, set up by the last Conference; but this body is only the mere administration of what is wanted. There ought to be not only a regularly meeting, fully representative committee, but also an Empire Secretariat, as well equipped as that of the League at Geneva.

This at least there is good hope that the forthcoming Conference will decide to establish, thus laying the foundations on which a real Empire economic policy can be based.

REAL IMPERIALISM.

Some Labour people will doubtless be suspicious of any proposal of this sort, because it can be perverted to the base uses of the bag-wagging, militaristic Imperialism we are out to destroy.

But no sensible person wants to break up the Empire itself. In the sense of splitting off the self-governing Dominions from Great Britain. There is, in the mutual needs of Great Britain and the Dominions, a great field for peaceful economic development that will be all to the benefit of the world as a whole.

We must not be frightened off from using these opportunities because Imperialism has a bad name. There is much that is evil in the British Empire; our job, while fighting against these evils, is to strengthen those things in it that are good.

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INDIANS IN GERMANY

Scholarships By "Die Deutsche Akademie"

Prof. G. M. Jadhav writes:—
Die Deutsche Akademie, Munich, Germany, has already given a number of scholarships to Indians to enable them to study Medicine, Chemistry, Physics, Agriculture etc. at German Universities. The Deutsche Akademie has an India Institute whose object is to promote cultural relations and friendly understandings between Germany and India. With this object in view the Deutsche Akademie has started giving scholarships to Indians. Indian students who would like to have more particulars about study in Germany have only to write to the Hon. Secretary, India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, Munich, Germany. "Student Life in Munich," is an advisory guide-book which can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie. Students and others who write for information should always send two or three rupees by M. O. to cover all expenses. It is only fair as well as just that we should not put others to unnecessary expense when they are willing to send us useful information about education in their country. The book gives all the information that students would like to have about study, fees, lodgings, expenses etc. etc.

GOETHE-SCHILLER INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY.

A number of students came to me and requested me to write to the Hon. Secretary, India Institute, Die Deutsche Akademie. All these students were very anxious to go to Germany and study at a German University. They sent their letters to the Hon. Secretary by air mail and received their answers also by air mail, because they were in earnest and they paid for the replies. Indians should go to Germany and study, Medicine, Agriculture, Technology, Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Mineralogy and other useful sciences. Here in India we have vast natural resources which are lying idle because we do not know how to utilise them. Let us hope that soon we shall have a good German Library in Bombay. After all, the number of students who can go to Germany will be very limited. But if we have a good library of German books mentioned above, then hundreds of Indians will be able to take advantage and benefit. Goethe and Schiller, Germany's two great poets, were both interested in Medicine and Science. India will honour herself by gradually building up a Goethe-Schiller Occidental Research Institute. Even if we receive six hundred German books every month for the Goethe-Schiller Institute, we shall have a very useful collection of books within a few years. We shall also receive magazines, periodicals, reports etc. which will be of great use to students, merchants and business men. Naturally all this will require some time. In the meanwhile it is in the interest of India and Indians that the study of German should be taken up seriously, because for our work of reconstruction in every branch of our national life we have much to learn from Germany. Science, more science and still more science—this fact we must always keep in mind. Millions of Indians do not get even one good meal per day. We starve because we have not yet realised the meaning and importance of scientific methods.

MOSLEM APPROVAL.

"Arab Grievances At Last Recognized"

"The Balfour Declaration did a great injustice to the indigenous population of Palestine, particularly to the Arabs," said Maulvi Abdul Karim, interviewed by the "Statesman" on the situation in Palestine.

The Zionist immigration to Palestine has already ousted many of the Arabs from their ancestral possessions. The fear of Jewish predominance in that country has naturally alarmed its original population and it is feared that, if steps are not taken to stop further Jewish influx, Palestine will become practically a Jewish country.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the British Government has at last awakened to the gravity of the situation and is inclined to redress to some extent the grievances of the Arabs. If a constitution is established that will

give the Arabs a predominant voice, I do not think they will have any serious objection to associating with the Jews in the administration of their country.

"I think it is quite possible to weld the three elements, Arabs, Jews and Christians, into one harmonious people, if they are given a share in the administration of the country in proportion to their numerical strength and communal importance."

ARAB ASPIRATIONS

"Courage And Justice" Of Government

Dr. A. Subawardy said, "I was in London when the Palestine troubles broke out in 1929, and tried to explain to the British public the religious aspect of the trouble over the walling Wall. I also invited the attention of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and other British statesmen to the importance of the Palestine question from the point of view of the Indian Moslems. Like other Indian Moslems, I have since closely watched and awaited the development of the Labour Government's policy in Palestine."

ARAB SATISFACTION.

"On the materials before me, it is difficult to express any definite opinion as to whether the important announcement of Britain's new policy in Palestine will satisfy Arab aspirations."

However, Dr. Weizmann's letter of resignation of the presidency of the Zionist World Organisation, while expressing dissatisfaction at the Government's new statement of policy, furnishes some indication of the measure of the likely Arab satisfaction and that of the justice and courage which the majority in Palestine and the minorities in India may expect from the Labour Government."

PURSHOTTAM HINDOO CRICKET SHIELD.

Mr. A. N. Bhalerao, Honorary Secretary, Young Cricketers writes:—

In your issue of 24th October, 1930 you have published some information about the above tournament. In this connection I have to bring to your notice some facts.

The above tournament has a separate constitution of its own and is managed by a committee on which the F. J. Hindu Gymkhana has two representatives. Besides this the Gymkhana as such has nothing to do with the running of the tournament.

According to the constitution, a new committee is to be elected from the representatives of the clubs who compete in the tournament. So it was necessary to call for entries and form a new committee. Under the constitution the old committee is not empowered either to cancel or to postpone the tournament. The constitutional way for the clubs who did not wish to play for political reasons, was to have entered the competition, elected the new committee, and then to send a protest to the committee. It is very significant that up till now no protest in writing has been received by the committee.

There is one more reason why only five clubs entered this time. The Committee raise the amount of entrance fee from Rs. 10 to 20. Many clubs did not enter due to this. Other clubs did not enter possibly because they could not make up a eleven strong. Efforts are being made to make a capital out of this.

The new committee which was elected on Thursday 23rd October, 1930 has not yet decided anything definitely. Without answering the question which is still under deliberation—to play or not to play—may I suggest that my enthusiastic picketer friends will be doing a real national service if they direct their energies towards the national struggle instead of against their own institutions which are always open to reason. Picketing should be used as a last measure when all constitutional remedies have failed.

WHY HE DECLINED INVITATION.

Mr. Chaman Lal On Future Status Of India

Mr. Diwan Chaman Lal, member of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, founder of the All-India Trade Union Congress, formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly, was invited to re-



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present Labour at the forthcoming Round Table Conference, but declined.

Mr. Chaman Lal, whom I interviewed on his way to India, said:—

"When it was suggested to me that I should sit at the Round Table Conference during the pourparlers with Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus, I, at that time, in view of the negotiations, was prepared to accept the invitation tentatively."

"The peace negotiations failed on what I regard to be the crucial test namely, Will the Conference be held for the purpose of working out the details of a Dominion Status Constitution for India, implying, of course, an unconditional amnesty to political prisoners as a preliminary to the commencement of formal negotiations."

"A Round Table Conference held without the guarantee of Dominion Status would mean that there is still some doubt as to the future status of India in the comity of nations."

"There is no such doubt in the

minds of millions of politically-minded Indians

"Neither individually nor on behalf of the working classes in India could I be a party to any conference which did not recognise this basic fact."—"Daily Herald."

A DETAINED TELEGRAM

To The Editor of The "Chronicle" Sir,—The following telegram was handed in at Bombay Office at 10-40 a. m. on 15th instant.

"Congress House and allied institutes raised numerous arrests including 'War Council'."

This telegram was received by Rajgaon Office at 9-31 a. m. on 17th October. Inquiry at Rajgaon Office showed that it had been detained in Government Office, although many other previous telegrams informing about Congress activities were not detained. It is a surprise that this particular one met with such a mishap—Yours etc.,
YOUSUF E. MUSLEEDINA,
Mohamed Factory, Rajgaon, Oct. 25.

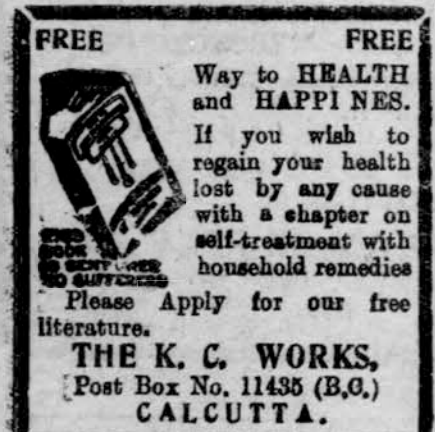


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MERELIP SYMPATHY WILL NOT DO.

Mr. Munshi's Appeal to Allahabad Students.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21. Two incidents enlivened a meeting of the students of the Allahabad University held this evening in the new hostel of the University to hear Mr. K. M. Munshi of Bombay and Mr. Sen Gupta, who are at present staying in the Anand Bhawan at Allahabad.

As Mr. Munshi was addressing the students, the meeting was suddenly disturbed and many students started shouting "turn him out," "turn him out."

It appeared that as the lecturer was proceeding, a police sub-inspector was spotted inside the hostel quadrangle, where the meeting was being held. The students took objections to the presence of the police officer at the meeting and an argument which took place, it is stated, between the police officer and a few students was overheard by other students who suddenly cried out that he should be turned out and the sub-inspector had to leave the premises forthwith.

Another incident was the receipt of a letter from Professor A. C. Banerji, the warden of the hostel, by the convenor of the meeting prohibiting the holding of the meeting in the hostel.

It appeared that a letter was sent to the warden at about midday by the convenor informing him that a meeting would be held at the hostel this evening.

No reply to the convenor's letter was received before the commencement of the meeting, but it was only when the proceedings of the meeting were in progress and Mr. Munshi was addressing the audience that his letter was received by the convenor from the warden inquiring from him as to under whose permission it was arranged to hold the meeting in the hostel. The warden also added that no permission was sought for the meeting from him nor was he able to give any permission to hold the meeting in view of the present situation prevailing in the country. The convenor was, therefore, asked to obtain the permission of the Vice-Chancellor if he still wanted to hold the meeting.

Cries of shame from the audience greeted the warden's letter, which was read out at the conclusion of the meeting by the convenor, who also expressed his indignation at the letter of the warden.

Munshi Iwar Saran, the president of the meeting, expressed the hope that the University authorities would not create any complicated situation in view of this evening's meeting, whereas Mr. Munshi appealed to the students to stand by the organisers of the meeting whatever be the penalty for them.

"You should assert," Mr. Munshi said, "that it is your right to invite and listen to any one whom you may like and not whom your teachers may like."

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION. The topic of Mr. Munshi's address was the criticism of the present system of University education.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING MUST TAKE ITS RIGHT PLACE IN WORLD'S TRADE.

Principal Davar's Address To Shareholders' Association.

In the course of his presidential address on Friday at the second quarterly meeting (April to June 1930) of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, said:

In the absence of our President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimulla, the privilege of occupying the chair has been accorded to me.

The quarter under review was a very active period of considerable constructive work by your Association which has in spite of many temptations in these days of political ferment, kept steadily working within its principal sphere in the interests of shareholders whom it represents.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

We put forward before the Banking Inquiry Committee the importance of taking up special legislation with a view to restore and improve the confidence of the investing public in the management of our banks. With a view to lay bare the causes of failures of defunct banks, both European and Indian managed, and with a view to show in what directions the legislature should pursue its labours in order to prevent similar failures, if not actually to eradicate them, your Committee submitted to the Banking Inquiry Committee notes culled from Reports of liquidators of various defunct banks which entailed heavy work. This view as to the necessity of banking legislation has since been supported in the Reports published, after submission of our memorandum, by the Bombay, Central Provinces and other Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees. The Bombay Committee lays down that, "since the year

1913, there have been several cases of failures of Indian Banks incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. Such failures of the investing public and credit institutions, especially when the failures are due to fraudulent management." They, therefore, lay down that banking legislation ought to receive careful consideration "in the light of experience gained concerning existing and defunct institutions." In their opinion "in India the problem assumes greater importance as it is not a matter merely of taking precautions against unsound banking, the necessity for which may have been felt in the past, but also of the questions of popularising the banking system, cultivating the banking habit, promoting thrift and inspiring confidence in the stability of banking institutions."

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL. On the question of this Bill, we placed before Government on your behalf the grievances of Indian shareholders of our Indigenous Shipping Companies. These companies have to compete with giants, particularly British companies, which have grown powerful through the help of India's Shipping Trade and as is natural in the unequal competition, our indigenous companies find it impossible to make headway. All civilised nations have their merchant ships, plying their trade all the world over, carrying the flag and the name of their country wherever they go. It is, therefore, the legitimate aspiration of our people—a hot burning desire in every patriotic Indian's heart—to see that Indian merchant shipping should soon be in a position

to be able to take its legitimate place in the world's carrying trade, and it is the elementary duty of our Government to support that aspiration with all the means at their command. In so doing, I submit, that the only consideration which should weigh with them should be India's shipping future as witnessed through Indian glasses, and all other conflicting non-Indian interests should be secondary in that regard. The claim put forward by our countrymen for the Reservation of our Coastal Trade seems to me not only to be reasonable, but a very modest claim and can at best be treated as a starting point for securing a footing for our merchant shipping enterprise. I am sure that you will agree with me that this matter has been delayed too long and that immediately on the opening of our Assembly the first necessary steps for placing our Merchant Shipping industry on the right road to success will be taken and given effect to without waste of further time.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. You are aware that instead of the old Agents Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd. have been appointed Managing Agents of the four Electric Companies, of which the Hydro Company is one. The large amount of profit made by the old Agents in this deal, as well as the principle involved, caused the press to comment unfavourably on this deal. The Indian Shareholder when he buys his shares, takes into calculation the ability, credit and reputation of the Managing Agents, if any and he seldom thinks of the possibility of the Agency being sold thereafter to anyone else without his being consulted. This is one new phase which will have to be considered when Company legislation is taken up through the amendment of our Companies Act 1913, which is now long overdue.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. Though this does not fall under the review of the quarter we are dealing with, I may state in passing that in case of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. also your Association has taken active steps which have already resulted in the appointment of Sir Padamji Ginwalla as a director of a Committee for re-organisation and retrenchment.

OUR SPHERES OF ACTIVITY. From the review I have given above, you must have noticed that our activities are three fold, viz. (1) take up all public questions where shareholders are directly interested, (2) take all possible opportunities offered for altering the law affecting the rights and privileges of shareholders and remedying their grievances, and (3) concerted action in the case of individual companies and render all possible assistance to shareholders concerned. We have during the short existence of our Association convinced you, I trust, how necessary is an organisation such as ours happens to be, and how great is our claim on the shareholding public for support in their own interests as well as those of the multifarious industries that are now worked under joint stock enterprise.

CONSIDERING this, it is not the duty of every shareholder both from patriotic as well as personal motive to lend his practical support to this Association by joining it? The larger the number of members to support the Association and greater its resources, the stronger and more efficient in its work it is bound to be.

GANDHI AND LINCOLN.

Points of Resemblance.

The "Spectator," London in the course of a review of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography says:—"The importance of this autobiography does not rest, however, in the story it tells, so much as in the light it flings upon the most perplexing activity and personality of our day."

SELF-CHOSEN POVERTY.

It would be easy to convince all English readers, most American readers, and many Indian readers, that he has been definitely mistaken in some of the major episodes of his life. But for us it is essential, not to make points against him, but to see why he counts so much more than all the other Indian leaders put together. The first reason is his defiance of all that can be done to the body, and his self-chosen poverty. We do not begin to understand Indian psychology; we accept so much at secondhand. How often have we been told that Indians are impressed by ceremonial and display? It is true; they are. But they are nothing like as much impressed as they are by renunciation. Siva, the Great God, the Lord of the Ten Directions, drank poison, the meaner creatures pitying" (sings a medieval Tamil poet), "that I, his poorest one might drink not poison but a nectar fount." Though he is kind he is content with a loin cloth. And here has been a man who—as is almost absurdly notorious—is content with the same majestic adequacy, and during three decades he drank the poison of personal humiliation and of hope deferred and sinking faith that his country-

men who were only coolies might have their self-respect, safe-guarded in a foreign land where they were powerless. Secondly, has the downright habit of his mind ever been equalled—unless by Socrates, who "had a daemon"? HIS CONVICTIONS. He is persuaded that it is not reasoning but even's that have forced each conviction upon him. And he accepts the conviction accordingly as a revelation from God. He accepts it, and to him acceptance demands "implementation;" action must follow. This has simplified life for him and enabled him to sweep aside the opinions of subtler men and make them act upon his own. Thirdly, his actions are vernacular, but his utterances are English. What Indians expect from us is frankness, even, carelessness. The British official or soldier whom they trust is not the one who talks most "sympathetically" about their "aspirations," but the one who (and his political opinions may be as "unsympathetic" as you please) cares so little about anything but fair dealing that he is not afraid to be even "incorrect" in what he says. There has been this mistake in most official pronouncements about India—they have been too carefully statesman-like. They have been expressed in language which sought to exclude all possibility of being misrepresented (yet, of course, it was misrepresented) or being taken to mean what it appeared to mean. And against us we have had an "Oriental" using weapons of reckless, colloquial breeziness, the Englishman's own weapons, when he is an individual and not a Government official.

COMPARISON WITH LINCOLN. Mr. Gandhi knew the remark would be quoted against him and requested endlessly; nevertheless, with a smile that welcomed all opposers to make as much as they liked of it, he once spoke of his "Himalayan blunder." In his impersonal courage and his colloquial approach to politics he resembles Lincoln. Lincoln stuck to it, that he fought because he meant to save the Union, in any case and at any cost. But he brushed aside a whole field of legal quibbling when he said that, all the same, everyone knew that slavery in some way or other was at the bottom of the quarrel. At the bottom of the present quarrel is the doubt—present on both sides, after all our statesmen have said—as to whether the Round Table Conference is meant to see the Indian peoples in a position that will satisfy their self-respect, with the safeguards necessary to ensure an ordered transition imposed not by outside choice but after discussion with India's representatives. There is little chance that anything would now persuade Mr. Gandhi to help in a settlement. But a statesman who imitated him in his contempt of being possibly misunderstood in a phrase (when his main contention jutted out like a naked rock) could still save the situation. This man has bewildered us, because he has so often thought fought as if he were an Englishman; and it was from us that he learnt that frankness was the way of safety.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Spirit Of Emancipation. ADDRESS BY T. L. VASWANI. (From A Correspondent.) KARACHI, Oct. 23. In opening a course of lectures on Abraham Lincoln, Prof. Vaswani said in the course of address in the Besant Hall, Karachi.

Last week speaking from this place I closed on a note of message of an ancient sage of China:—"He that is empty shall be filled." And thinking of Abraham Lincoln, I have been also saying to myself "He that is empty shall be filled." Lincoln was born in a very poor family. He was born in a log-cabin. His house had no doors or windows. And this poor man became in the maturity of his manhood the seventh President of the American Republic. "He that is empty shall be filled." Lincoln was not poor merely on the outer plane; Lincoln was also "poor in spirit." Blessed are the poor in spirit! said Jesus. Lincoln was a man of intellectual ability. He had a remarkable will power. He had something more. He had humility. In this Sivaji was superior to Napoleon. Both were great soldiers, great generals and great statesmen. But Napoleon failed as Foch pointed out for lack of humility. Sivaji was humble of heart. Lincoln too had the grace of humility. When the news came to Lincoln that in the great Civil War which broke out over the question of slavery, his party might probably be beaten on the battlefield, he went into his inner chamber, and there kneeling down, lifted his heart to God, saying:—"America is Thine not mine! The secret of humility is dependence on Divine Spirit. INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT. To understand an individual we must understand something of his environment, we must know something of his historic period, Lincoln lived in a period of awakening and upheaval in the world's

history. Born in 1809 he passed away in 1865. In this period the map of the world's might and life was being swiftly changed. In India great Raja Rammohan Roy had risen and the cruel custom of Satee was abolished. In Europe the battle of Waterloo had been fought—and lost by Napoleon. The conqueror was conquered by the new political forces of the nineteenth century. Lincoln was destined to be the great experimenter of the new forces. Lincoln was destined to be one of the greatest of the liberators of humanity.

One thinks naturally of some of the contemporaries of Lincoln. In France his contemporary was Victor Hugo. He was a man of letters. Lincoln was a man of action. But one thing was common to both viz love of the poor. Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" is filled with the fragrance of this love. In England Elizabeth Barrett Browning was born in 1806—the year of Lincoln's birth. Three years later was born Robert Browning. Tennyson was born in the same year as Lincoln. Martineau was born 4 years earlier and 4 years earlier still was born Newman. They were all Lincoln's contemporaries. They all were truly great in the lettered world. The last two were eminent preachers of religion. The first were eminent poets. Lincoln translated poetry and religion into a noble epic of action. In Austria Lincoln's contemporary was Kersuth, the great Austrian patriot. In Italy Lincoln's contemporary was Mazzini and Garibaldi. Mazzini was a prophet of freedom. Garibaldi was a great organizer. He organized the Volunteer Movement. You need a prophet and a soldier—organizer and also a statesman—to achieve national freedom. Of all the contemporaries, I have mentioned, Mazzini, I think comes closer to Lincoln than any one else. Twofold was the dream of Mazzini. He wanted Italian Unity and he wanted republic in Italy. He lived to see the first dream fulfilled. He saw the second frustrated and shattered. Lincoln was more fortunate. He achieved his heart's desire. He achieved the liberation of the slave. Mazzini will be remembered as a Torch bearer, Lincoln as a Liberator or Emancipator.

To-day America is the richest in the world. Economic forces hold key to the politics. America controls the economic forces. The centre of the world's commerce has shifted from London to New York. America is proud of her big accumulations and organizations; America is proud of her huge wealth and colossal industry. The Americans love to call their country Land of Liberty. Abraham Lincoln was poor, self-educated, belonging essentially to the Brothers of the poor—Abraham Lincoln, a man of the people—embodied in himself the spirit of Emancipation.

OR. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.)

was sent to Jail for PANDIT MOTILAL. As he does not relish the food he has been getting. "LEADER."

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Time: 3-30 to 6-30 Daily except Sunday.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO.
Programme: 12-0 noon, gramophone records.
7-0 p.m. Master Sakre, vocal music.

K. W. Bhole, vocal music.
Hemji Sisters Musical Concert.

POSTAL NOTICE
Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 29th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
The telegraph lines in Southern India being now restored. Traffic is no longer subject to delay.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.
Swami Viharanda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gandevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WHY HE RESIGNED.
Mr. N. T. Suvarna has submitted his resignation of the Scout-mastership of 89th Bombay Rover Troop. In his letter of resignation he says that the "present national movement has affected me much and though I consider scouting to be an essential movement for the character building of children, I cannot agree with the idea of saluting the Union Jack."

"HIGH MASS" AT THANA.
(From A Correspondent.)
THANA, Oct. 27.
On Sunday last was celebrated by the Parishioners, with great eclat, the feast of the "Kingship of Christ" with solemn High Mass which was sung by Rev. Fonseca, Vara, Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and Consecration of the Parish of St. John the Baptist, Thana.

MARWARI LADIES' MEETING.
A public meeting will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Singhanin Dharani Shale Dadieth Agari Lane to-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of Bombay Marwari Youth League. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and other prominent lady workers will be present. A Khadi stall will be put up there.

GIRLS' NATIONAL BRIGADE.
At a meeting of the members of the Girls' National Brigade, held on the 25th instant, the following resolution was adopted:—
"This meeting of the Girls' National Brigade congratulates Miss Safa Somji, one of its Secretaries, on being the President of the 12th "War Council" of Bombay and on courting imprisonment in the cause of the Motherland. It also congratulates Miss Trishula Daru, one of its members, on being editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes:
(In pounds sterling)
Remittances during the week ending 25th October 1933:—
Sterling purchased in India 25,000
Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 25th October 1933:—
Sterling purchased in India 4,745,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 89,421 (a)
Total 4,834,421.
(a) This amount represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

TREASURY BILLS SALES, THE 28TH OCTOBER, 1933.
The Dy. Controller of Currency writes:
Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 28th October 1933. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,21,75,000 and Rs. 1,09,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,21,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately 53 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amounts of accepted tenders for three months was Rs. 73,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 29th October to Monday the 2nd November, 1933 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury bills sold from the 24th October to the 27th October, 1933 amounted to Rs. 72,50,000 and Rs. 72,50,000 respectively.
Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 4th November, 1933. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Friday the 7th November, 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

"EVERYBODY. WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LIBERTY"

"But Not Revolution" Replies Magistrate.

EIGHT MEMBERS OF PRABHAT FERI IN COURT.

The case against Sjt. M. S. Adhikari, Sjt. Ramchandra Acharya and six other members of the Karnataka Prabhavati was further heard by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

The prosecution case was that the Prabhavati Feri to which the accused belonged was affiliated to the Akhil Bharat Prabhavati Feri Sangh, which had been declared unlawful and therefore they were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It was alleged that all the accused formed a Feri on the morning of October 16 and while going along Bazar Gate Street were arrested by the Paton Road Police. "CONTEMPT OF GOVERNMENT."

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. Mr. B. T. Desai defended the first two accused Mr. C. N. Kanuga, third, fourth and fifth, and Mr. Gudkari the rest of the accused.

At the outset the Magistrate informed the accused that they will also be charged with promoting the operations of the "War Council" one of the objects of which was to create contempt for the Government.

"ILLEGAL AND UNFAIR."
Mr. Desai said that it was not legal nor fair to the accused. He also refused to cross-examine Dy-Inspector Parker as a protest. The Magistrate remarked that he had to come to that conclusion after going through the translation of the songs contained in a Marathi book which the third accused had in his hands at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Desai: I protest against this procedure. This is simply embarrassing the accused. I decline to cross-examine the witness.

"REVOLUTIONARY SONGS."
Dy. Inspector Parker was then cross-examined by Mr. Gudkari. The witness said that he did not know who arrested the sixth, seventh and eighth accused. He arrested only the first accused Adhikari.

Sub-Inspector Akut cross-examined by Mr. Desai said that he

his lorry amidst cheers of the spectators

WOMEN PICKETERS ACTIVE IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1)
suspension of the volunteers a cartman and afterwards a Sikh driver of a lorry had refused to handle the bales. It was immediately after these incidents that the Blue Badges appeared on the scene.

Already, the incidents earlier in the afternoon, had attracted large crowds on the spot. The presence of the Blue Badges helped to swell their numbers and as a result there was considerable excitement in the area.

HOSTILE CROWDS.
The Blue Badges, however, did not do anything beyond taking their posts and waiting till 5-0 p.m. when the lady volunteers left the place. As usual, the crowds that gathered passed sarcastic remarks about this now move which was believed to be engineered by some other European agency.

It will be recalled that about three weeks back the Blue Badges had appeared for the first time near provision and wine shops in Crawford Market, which were then being picketed by Congress volunteers. Their number was only half-a-dozen then while on Wednesday it was fairly large. It was again first time for them to enter the Fort area, where peaceful picketing of European shops has been going on for several months now.

NOTHING UNTOWARD.

Though the presence of the Blue Badges created some sensation and attracted large crowds no untoward incident took place. The crowds made some demonstrations when they sighted a "Chronicle" camera man taking snaps of the Blue Badges and the crowds from the gallery of an adjoining building. Some of them cheered the camera man while some raised one or two small national flags.

The Blue Badges this time consisted of some Muslims, some Hindus and several Pathans.

SIKH LORRYMAN'S PATRIOTISM.

Some time after the cartman had left the place a motor lorry driven by a Sikh was brought to carry away the bales. Already some bales were put in the lorry, but the lady volunteers stood in front of the lorry and begged of the driver not to handle the bales. Their sweet persuasion had an immediate effect on the driver who asked the manager of the redown to unload the bales as he did not want to handle them in view of the situation that had arisen. While asking him to unload the bales he said he would not carry the bales no matter how big a sum they offered him for the work. He drove away

PANVEL INQUIRY

Sittings To Begin On Nov. 4.

The Chirner (Panvel) Enquiry Committee will hold its public sitting from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 3rd November at the Hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon Road, Bombay, for the purpose of recording evidence in connection with the firing that took place at Chirner in Panvel Taluka on the 25th September.

The questionnaire issued by the Committee is now available at the office of the Committee, Asian Building, Nacol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. Intending witnesses are requested to send their written replies to the questionnaire or any independent statements that they may like to make on the subject. The Committee will, if necessary, continue its sitting on Tuesday, the 4th November from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) and then proceed to Panvel about which a further announcement will be made hereafter. It will be open to witnesses to tender evidence in camera if they so desire.

The co-operation of the Government of Bombay, the Revenue Commissioner for Southern Division and the Collector of Kolaba has been invited in the work of the Committee.

The sittings of the Committee will be open to the press and the public until otherwise intimated.

Congress Work Continues In Panvel.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Oct. 27.
Sjt. Narhari Ramchandra Singarpure was nominated 3rd "dictator" of the Panvel Taluka Congress Committee. The new Congress House is to be opened and posters bearing the words "Congress House" appeared on more than 50 houses. A hartal, procession and a meeting were held in protest of Sjt. Sen-Gupta's arrest. Panvel volunteers' arrests amount to 11 and at Chirner the arrests amount to 39.

PUNITIVE POLICE IMPOSED IN SEONI DIST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.
An Extraordinary Government Gazette, dated October 27th, announces that a punitive police is imposed in that portion of the Koral police station house area, in Seoni District, which lies below Koral Ghat and 16 villages above the ghats for six months.

Sjt. Sank "Dictator" Ramtek "War Council" is sentenced to 18 months' rigorous and fined Rs. 200.

nittee was resumed on Monday at about 1-30 p.m. before the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar. The Magistrate, in his judgment, observed that as pointed out by Public Prosecutor, the evidence of Mr. Wadia, the President of the new "War Council" P. Ward, went to show that the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee was dissolved on the 13th inst., and as the new Ordinance came into force the next day and the accused arrested subsequently, he could not be considered to be a member of the Committee, which had been declared as illegal by Government. Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar was thus acquitted.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 761, Small Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Oct. 28
Previous closing rate ... 11.26
To-day's opening rate ... 11.44
Difference ... plus .18
To-day's closing rate ... 11.75
Difference ... plus .49
Broach expectation A-M Rs. 211

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Previous closing rate ... 5.93
To-day's opening rate ... 6.09
Difference ... plus .11
To-day's closing rate ... 6.21
Difference ... plus .23

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 28
Silver (Ready) ... 16-8-0
Higher ... 0-1-0
Silver (Forward) ... 16-8-0
Higher ... 0-1-0
Tone of the market: Steady.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 28.
The hearing of the case against Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar, of the Tarnu Bharat Seva Dal and Secretary of the F. Ward Dist. Congress Com-

MRS. GOKHALEY JAILED

Gets 9 Months S. I.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, thirteenth President of the "War Council" was given nine months' simple imprisonment on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The trial lasted but a few minutes as Mrs. Gokhale refused to take part in the proceedings. She was given "B" class.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution, said Mrs. Gokhale was one of the first ten Satyagrahis who had broken the Salt Law started by Mr. K. F. Nariman on the 7th April last. Miss Safa Somji, the President of the "War Council" was arrested on the 18th instant and she nominated in her place Mrs. Gokhale. On the morning of the 28th instant the Flag Salutation Ceremony was organised at the Esplanade Maidan just in front of this Court.

Magistrate: Not in front of this Court. (Laughter.)

BANNED CEREMONY.

Mr. Thanawalla, continuing, said this ceremony was banned by the Commissioner of Police under Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act. The citizens were warned against assembling at the Maidan by batakis, press notices and through posters in prominent places in the City. The "War Council" under whose auspices the ceremony was held had been declared unlawful by Government notification.

Magistrate: Did Mrs. Gokhale take any part in the ceremony?

Mr. Thanawalla: Yes, Sir. She came from the side of the Bharda High School to the Maidan. She was surrounded by a cordon of lady volunteers when she raised her hands and hoisted the flag.

Inspector Ahmed Khan Chowdhary then giving evidence said he knew the accused. She is a member of the Municipal Corporation and an old Congress worker.

Magistrate: What do you mean by an old Congress worker?

Witness: She used to take part in the Congress activities from the time of the Non-cooperation movement. She was one of the ten Satyagrahis who broke salt law at Hornby Villard on the 7th April. She was nominated President of the "War Council" by Miss Somji soon after her arrest on the 18th instant. On the 26th instant the "War Council" organised the Flag Salutation Ceremony. This ceremony was banned by the Commissioner of Police. The accused came at about 8-10 a.m. at the Maidan and among a crowd of about 50 persons she raised her hands and hoisted the national flag. The "War Council" had been declared illegal on the 14th instant.

Mohammed Bashir, P.C. No. 489-K then said he was present at the Maidan during the flag salutation ceremony. Mrs. Gokhale came from the side of the Bharda High School, and hoisted a flag. Some of the Banias present there shouted "Zanda Vandan Thal gayo" i. e. "The Flag Salutation Ceremony has been finished." Mrs. Gokhale then left in a Congress car.

NO PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale when questioned by the Magistrate refused to take any part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate then framed charges against her (1) of being a member of an unlawful association and (2) and assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The Magistrate then asked Mrs. Gokhale: Are you the President of the "War Council?"

Mrs. Gokhale: Yes, I am the President of the "War Council."

Question: Did you take any part in the Flag Salutation Ceremony?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Was that meeting organised by the "War Council?"

A: It was not organised by the "War Council" but the ceremony was performed by the President of the "War Council."

Q: Do you wish to call any witness?

A: No.

The Magistrate then sentenced Mrs. Gokhale to six months' simple imprisonment on the first charge, and six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 on the second charge. The sentence to run concurrently. If the fine is not paid three months' further simple imprisonment.

LADY VOLUNTEERS REMOVED TO YERAVDA JAIL.

The 22 lady volunteers who were convicted on Monday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla for taking part in the Flag Salutation Ceremony on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan were removed to Yeravda on Monday night. This batch also included the three ladies who had complained against Sergeant Mackenzie and constable Vichare for the alleged indecent behaviour in the lock-up, and on whose behalf their Advocate Mr. Padhye had applied to the Court to keep his clients in Bombay.

BROKERS' PROTEST AGAINST POLICE EXCESSES

Stock Exchange President Asked To Call Meeting.

MOVE FOR A SHERIFF'S MEETING

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.
About 80 sharebrokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange have submitted a requisition to the President of the Exchange requesting him to call a meeting of the brokers and workers of the Exchange in its Hall in a day or two in order to pass resolutions condemning the attitude of the police in taking the women, who were arrested on Sunday last at the Azad Maidan, to the jungle of Vikhroli near Bhandup leaving them in a helpless condition there, and the 'lathi' charge made on the crowds at the Azad Maidan the same day, and also to pass a resolution requesting the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to express the people's protest against the said excesses.

"PARSI FAMILY DISPUTE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our clients Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chubb's attention has been drawn to a report published in the issue of your paper on the 20th instant at page 8.

The report in your paper is inaccurate, incomplete and one-sided and is unfair and injurious to our clients. The report has resulted in a wrong impression being created in the minds of the readers of your widely read paper.

In your report you have set a few facts from the plaintiff and from the affidavit of the plaintiff Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Mossida. You have entirely omitted to publish our clients' reply as set out in the notice of motion in reply to the notice of motion in which they have denied the plaintiff's claim. We may state that even without calling our clients' Counsel Mr. P. B. Vacha to reply the Hon. Mr. Justice Mrza dismissed the notice of motion with costs as the plaintiff in the suit did not even contain a prayer for a declaration in respect of the alleged trust of Rs. 10,000 nor was there any interim relief prayed for in the plaint.

In the penultimate paragraph of your report you state that Mr. Justice Mrza who heard the application expressed a view that the plaintiff's daughter Feroja will persuade her husband and supply her old father with food. This is incorrect. His Lordship merely dismissed the motion with costs.

We may state that our clients in their affidavits in reply emphatically denied that the plaintiff's wife created any Trust as falsely alleged by the plaintiff. Our clients further pointed out in their affidavits that the plaintiff paid towards rent and food supplied to himself and his sister since the death of his wife, that he afterwards omitted to do so and that when the suits were filed against him in ejectment in the Small Causes Court he again agreed to pay towards rent and food supplied. Our clients stated that the plaintiff's claim was vexatious and that it was obvious that the said claim was false as otherwise the plaintiff would have set out the alleged Trust in his points of defence in the Small Causes Court, which he did not venture to do. Our clients also stated in their affidavits that having regard to the old age of the plaintiff and his relationship with them, they had given him more than ample indulgence in the past, which the plaintiff had thoroughly abused and was wrongly constructing the same as a weakness on their part.

You will, therefore, observe from the above facts that your report of the proceedings is inaccurate and one-sided and has resulted in a wrong impression being created in the minds of the public and has also caused our clients considerable annoyance and injury.

We may also point out that our clients could not bring this fact to your notice earlier than this as

the offices open to-day after the Diwali holidays.—Yours, etc.,
CHUBB GAGRAI & GHASVALA,
Bombay, October 28.

SWASTIKA LEAGUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I regret having to contradict the report of the lathi charge last Sunday given in your paper on the 27th instant. It is not correct to say that Dr. Gole was leading the Swastika Ambulance Brigade. Dr. Gole and Dr. Sabnis led the Swastika Ambulance Corps as usual and not the Congress Ambulance Brigade. The Swastika League does not concern itself with any political movement.—Yours, etc.,
S. S. SABNIS,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay, Oct. 27.

GURJAT NOVELIST DEFAMED

Sundarji Pandya Gets Another 6 Months

Sundarji Pandya, the editor of "Cinema Rangbhumi" and "Pol-Prakash", both Gujarati weeklies of Bombay, was sentenced by Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in respect of articles making defamatory allegations against Mr. Narayan Vasanti Thakkar, the well-known Gujarati novelist.

The Magistrate said that the accused had been guilty of gross defamation, and had used very vulgar language. The accused at first pleaded not guilty, but a warrant was issued against him. Later when he was brought in the court for the addition case, he pleaded guilty.

In view of these facts, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to 3 months' hard labour on both the charges, the sentences to run consecutively.

ACCUSED IN CONVICT'S DRESS.

The accused—who was brought in court in his convict's dress, is already undergoing two previous sentences, 2 years for seditious and 6 months for the Zubeida defamation case.

Mr. R. M. Desai appeared for the complainant Mr. Narayan Vasanti Thakkar.

LEADING MARKETS CLOSED.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Owing to the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Areantika Bai Gokhale, Dictator of the War Council, the Cotton, Bullion Seeds and share markets remained closed.

Announcement.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
We beg to announce to our patrons that on and from the 1st January 1931, we will sell our following products directly and independently:—
COMMERCIAL SULPHURIC
HYDROCHLORIC (MURIATIC)
NITRIC AND BATTERY ACIDS
AND DISTILLED WATER
and not through Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay, as at present.
All our patrons are, therefore, requested to communicate and send their orders heretofore direct to us.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, 31 Spout Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. N. L. BURMAN, Hydrocele Expert (Balaji Road, Surat)
Radically Cures
HYDROCELE
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1933.

TREATMENT OF
WOMEN.

It was not difficult to infer from the outpouring of Congress and other organisations that the bureaucracy had resolved to force the National struggle to a grim stage. But no one could have anticipated the amazing pettiness that has characterised the treatment recently meted out to women. Readers are already aware of incidents that happened on Sunday—incidents that ought to shock any decent-minded person as he looks at an Indian or a foreigner. But matters have not stopped there.

Mrs. Avandkabal Gokhale was convicted yesterday to nine months simple imprisonment. That was expected. But who in Bombay could have dreamt that she would not be considered worthy of the honour of 'A' class? She has been described even by Anglo-Indian papers as a prominent social and educational worker in the city. For over ten years she has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. She has been an honour to that institution and the civic life of the city. She is to Bombay what Miss Susan Lawrence is to London. She has, however, been considered just respectable enough for the privileges of 'B' class. The news that we have recently received regarding Miss Safa Somji is also disconcerting. It will be recalled that the Magistrate trying her case had the good sense not to ignore her position as an educated girl of a respectable family. He, therefore, gave her 'A' class. We now understand that she has been relegated to class 'B'. We shall be pleased to learn that we have been wrongly informed.

But all this is as nothing compared to the treatment recommended for the girls convicted on Monday. Out of the 22 who were convicted 4 were given 'B' class and the other 16 'C' class. This is an outrageous scandal. Do those who are responsible for it realise that most of them are college students coming from respectable families? There is another question on that we should like to ask. Three of the girls had made allegations of a very grave nature against a sergeant and a constable. The Magistrate had ordered these girls to be detained pending inquiry into the grave allegations. They are reported to have been removed to Yeravada on Monday night. Is this report correct? If so, why were they removed? How deeply the public of Bombay has been stirred by the happening of Black Sunday generally and the treatment of women Satyagrahis in particular is evident from the shoals of letters on the subject that we have received. We publish only a very few of these elsewhere to-day. The story has been widely circulated in the City that the new Police Commissioner has made no secret of his determination to suppress the Congress organisation in Bombay within six weeks. We do not know what truth there is in this story, though the sudden promotion of Mr. Healy is significant. Mr. Wilson is welcome to enforce the law against the Satyagrahis in the proper manner; for they cheerfully submit themselves to arrest. But if what happened on Sunday as well as the interference with Prabhat Fries which are not declared illegal and the new and aggressive attitude of the Police towards the National Flag as such is an earnest of the manner in which the new Commissioner proposes to accomplish

the complete suppression of the Congress, the earlier Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government call upon him to change it, the better for all concerned. Meanwhile, the duty of citizens in view of all that has happened is very clear and imperative. They must raise their voice in protest, before it becomes too late, against the new orientation of Police methods in Bombay and particularly the treatment of women. We trust Mr. Hoosenbhai Lalji, the President of the Corporation, Shriyats Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dinshaw Petit and Ibrahim Rahimtullah, and Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Dr. Deshmukh and others will immediately take steps to call a Sheriff's meeting.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPORT
FIGURES

The science of Economics, like the science of medicine, not looked to in times of peace and health. It is only when the human constitution fails to function normally that the help of the science of medicine is sought. Similarly when the body social or political fails to function normally the help of the science of Economics is sought. During the war several economists were busy explaining this or that position. It was a hard and almost herculean task they had to perform, as several of the propositions to which the economists had pinned their faith as incontrovertible truths had crumbled down and were proved to be truths no longer. Similarly now in the abnormal times of a strained political situation and a heavy economic depression, people are busy reading or trying to read in the blue books, explanations for the events that are happening or justification for the theories they are propounding. The study of a country's trade figures is always interesting, and specially so when the country is passing through a period of crisis. One item of the Congress programme in the present political struggle for self-government is the boycott of foreign cloth, and it is interesting to see how far this item has been working out in practice. Bombay is one of the biggest importers of piecegoods. It imported 48,133,527 yards of cloth in the month of October 1929, valued at Rs. 1,27,31,740. The month of November following showed practically steady imports, but the month of December showed a slight decline to 38,344,225 yards, valued at Rs. 96,32,976. January 1930 again showed a bigger figure of about 42 million yards, while February followed with a much slighter figure of 31 million yards. March and April showed the normal imports of 44 and 41 million yards, respectively, valued at Rs. 117 and Rs. 104 lakhs. The month of May again showed a decline to 32 million yards valued at Rs. 83 lakhs. It may safely be said that for all these months the import figures were fairly steady, as these slight fluctuations are natural. But the effects of the political agitation began to be felt from the month of June, when there was an import of only 20 million yards, valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. The month of July was even worse for the importers bringing in only 12 million yards, valued at Rs. 30 lakhs, while the month of August has a still more significant tale to tell, recording an import of only 10 million yards, valued at Rs. 27 lakhs.

Calcutta is as important as Bombay with regard to imports of cotton piecegoods, and figures relating to its imports have to tell the same tale. The month of October and November 1929 showed an import of about 56 and 59 million yards valued at Rs. 135 and 143 lakhs, respectively. The month of December showed a higher figure of 66 million yards, while January 1930 showed even a much bigger figure of 102 million yards, valued at Rs. 236 lakhs. February, March and April came a little lower down from this peak, but even then the figures were about 80 million yards. The month of May, however, showed a drop to 57 million yards, though even then it was the same as that for the months of October and November last year. As in the case of Bombay, the effects of boycott began to tell from the month of June, which showed an import of 62,42,291. Figures for July also were the same. Madras, which is not so big in import of piecegoods as Calcutta and Bombay, has also shown a decrease in its imports. The figures for October and November and December 1929 showed imports on an average of 7 million yards, valued at about Rs. 21 lakhs. This was continued up to the end of June, but the months of July and August show an import of 5 million yards, valued at about Rs. 14 lakhs. Karachi showed a greater reduction in its imports though not to the same extent as Bombay. The months of January, February, March and April showed on an average an import of about 26 million yards valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs. The last two months of which figures are available, viz., July and August show an import of about 14 and 11 million yards, valued at about Rs. 31 and 25 lakhs, respectively. It is probable that some orders may have been placed

even in the months of April, May and June, and this explains the imports of piecegoods at different ports, though largely depleted. Looking to the fact that the boycott campaign began to be waged much more strongly after May and June, one can expect even a greater drop in import figures for the months succeeding August.

EXIT PRESS ORDINANCE

The Press Ordinance, promulgated on April 27, lapsed automatically on Monday. During the six months of its scheduled existence it was used as a weapon by the bureaucracy for demanding securities from a number of Indian journals, securities the amount of which was so high that some of these papers had no option but to suspend publication. Excepting this compulsory diminution in the number of Indian-owned and edited newspapers, what else has Lord Irwin secured by the Press Ordinance which he must realise, after six months' experience of its working, was a futile measure, that made an unwarranted assault on the fundamental rights of the Press but did by no means succeed in reducing the strength of the "insurgency of national aspirations"? But Lord Irwin's advisers will no doubt attempt to secure by legislation what they failed to accomplish by means of an Ordinance. They will seek to incorporate the provisions of the Press Ordinance into a Bill which they will expect a docile Central Legislature, thoroughly unrepresentative of the Indian people, to pass. Public opinion should assert itself strongly and frustrate this move. The attempt to curb the legitimate activity of the Indian Press must be scotched. We hope the Viceroy will realise the unwisdom of making an effort in this direction. It will only drive discontent underneath by closing up the safety valve which the Indian Press provides for the expression of such discontent.

A NEWSPAPER'S
LEGITIMATE DUTY

In a churlish rhodomontade against the Congress the "Evening News of India" in its leading article of Monday, accuses the "Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of being in secret collusion with "the brains behind" the "unlawful association", the Congress organisation in Bombay. The "Chronicle" announced on Saturday that a "Flag Salutation" ceremony would be performed on Sunday. In this announcement the "Evening News of India" reads a "liason" between the "Chronicle" and "the brains behind" the Congress organisation in this city. Without effecting a "liason", every journal of enterprise has the ambition of serving the public adequately and does secure from legitimate and reliable sources accurate news of forthcoming events of public importance and interest. In providing promptly such news a newspaper performs its legitimate function.

WANTED PUBLIC PROTEST.

Black Sunday And After

To The Editor of the "Chronicle,"
Dear Brother,—I, the undersigned, sister of yours do beg of you to show me the little favour of publishing these few lines in your esteemed paper.

I take the liberty to appeal through your paper to each and every sister and brother of mine—those who are born in India and in whose body blood of their Indian parents runs—take up a movement for arranging meetings in the whole city of Bombay to protest against the treatment given to women by the Police.

I as a humble lady could not bear all these things, hence I request the Citizens of Bombay that if they possess any sense of self-respect, and respect for their manhood, any obligations, to their sisters who have been risking their lives for the noble cause of their country to awake and set up a movement to protest against the action of Bombay Police. Let them approach the Sheriff of Bombay and request him to call a meeting of Bombay citizens at an early date to record our protest. Sir, I ask my worthy brothers, who are the custodians of honour and chastity of their women and sisters can they not at least do this simple thing? If we sit silent the whole world will spit upon us.

Lastly I appeal to the eminent men of Bombay with due respect to their age and personality for example, Sir Naranji, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah, Seth Walchand Hirachand, and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas whether they like the treatment given to Indian women? If not, what are they going to do?

Your affectionate and grieved sister
SUSHILA H. SHAH.
163, Indubhawan, Parel,
Oct. 28.

TWO DEVOTEES OF
LEARNING.DHARMANAND KOSAMBI AND MAULVI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SURATI.

(BY G. K. N.).

Two Indian scholars of unfaked eminence have been swallowed up in the welter of present day politics. They are an index of the attraction rightly or wrongly felt not only by the man in the street but even by the cloistered recluse who is ordinarily immune to political upheavals. I refer to Dharmanand Kosambi and Maulvi Muhammad Ismail Surati.

Dharmanand met me in Burma where he had been on a like pilgrimage to himself—to study Buddhism at its source. He had, however, much greater preparation behind him. He was in Ceylon where he had already acquired a thorough mastery of Pali. When, therefore, he visited the Burmese "Kyaungs" or monasteries, he was received with all the honours due to a man of Buddhist learning and piety. For some of the monks, however, Kosambi's devotion was above their head and he had to interpret in Burmese. Nowhere in princely India could this prince of scholars find due appreciation. Even wealthy England did not draw him.

INVITED TO AMERICA.

It was America which discovered Dharmanand Kosambi. Twice he was invited, once to cooperate with Dr. Lanman of the Harvard University on the very abstruse "Visuddhimagga." The Westerners were and are indubitably better equipped philologically and with the facilities provided by collateral studies in Oriental research. But so far as Pali by itself was concerned, I think even in Burma or Ceylon, and, of course, Siam, Dharmanand had few superiors. To the Indians who visited Burma, the habits of the Buddhists who did not object to flesh, food and even to beef were amazing. Not to Kosambi. He knew his real Buddhism whose founder never prohibited animal food and whose spiritual descendants in Ceylon replied to the queries of the puzzled European questioner by the answer which is classic: "na aharsma suddhi" (purity is not secured by food). Dr. Nair, the Head of the Buddha Society in Bombay attempted to secure permanently the services of Kosambi but he was again wanted in America. On his return he seems to have felt the call of his motherland. The atmosphere of the Western hemisphere had altered his mentality. Dharmanand Kosambi, as appears to many, offered up his learning according to his lights to the cause of emancipation of this country and now lies in jail.

MAULANA SURATI'S ACHIEVEMENT.

An exact Muslim parallel to Dharmanand Kosambi, Maulvi Muhammad Ismail Surati, attached to the Anjuman-e-Islam school of Bombay, are doing themselves injustice by refusing to devote a couple of years to a European tongue. Even Taha Husain of Cairo or Kurd Ali of Damascus cannot do without the auxiliary of French or English. They would have remained "unknown gems of rays of serene" like Maulvi Surati and Prof. Fazlullah but for the "open sesame" of a modern language.

A SUGGESTION.

I think men like Maulvi Surati and Prof. Fazlullah, attached to the Anjuman-e-Islam school of Bombay, are doing themselves injustice by refusing to devote a couple of years to a European tongue. Even Taha Husain of Cairo or Kurd Ali of Damascus cannot do without the auxiliary of French or English. They would have remained "unknown gems of rays of serene" like Maulvi Surati and Prof. Fazlullah but for the "open sesame" of a modern language.

While these savants in India remain in obscurity for want of acquaintance with a Western idiom, thousands of young men are tortured through years of "second language"—studies which they acquire with pains and forget without regret! So much for our University "education!"

THE SCIENTIFIC CONTROL
OF COTTON MILLS

HIGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ESSENTIAL

(B. B. JOSHI).

The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Industry Inquiry Committee 1927) has stated in their report that out of 175 directors of mills in Bombay only 11 possess technical knowledge of the Cotton Industry. It is really very disappointing to read such a statement made after seventy five years of progress in the cotton mill industry, which is termed by its magnates the "First National Industry" of India. The above statement indicates what amount of care has been taken by the industrialists to promote the technical side—as important as the financial side—of the cotton mills, which performs the maximum part in the scientific control of cotton mills so far as equipment of machinery and its proper running, economy arising out of the manipulation of technical problems during actual working, and better and higher production of finished goods resulting in less costs, are concerned.

WANTED TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

The Tariff Board have recommended one technically trained man at least on the Board of Directors of every cotton mill, but I see the need of these men in all branches of the mill. The employment of spinning and weaving masters and managers, equipped with very high technical training (which India has yet to produce) does not mean the efficient and scientific working of a cotton mill, even though exercise of common sense in business operations would always perform the part of judgments which would generally bear fruit, yet the employment of technically trained men in purchasing and sales departments and costing and efficiency departments of a mill, after some period of apprenticeship would really bring about good results. It must be borne in mind that persons having common sense backed by a good general technical practical training are a real asset to a firm in which they are employed, and such men can only be had if proper technically trained men are taken up in larger numbers than what is the practice to-day.

COTTON SELECTOR'S WORK.

A technically trained cotton selector would value and examine a sample of cotton in quite a different way than what an ordinary selector without any knowledge of spinning and weaving would do. He would be in a position to know what quality of yarn would be produced from the sample, how it would behave during the processes of opening, scouring, carding, spinning and weaving, and what would be the amount of waste, and over above these what other factors such as price, colour, evenness, nepiness, etc., would be. The price of cotton is always unsteady in the market being influenced by the supply and demand but its intrinsic value which varies in different cottons grown under different climatic conditions and in different soils, is steady and therefore a real guide for the selector; whenever there is any new good sample of cotton in the market, a technical selector would naturally understand the importance of such a sample and would certainly persuade the owner to go in for it if found (Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Delegates" Insulted.

According to a special cable to the "Hindu" the Indian "representatives" to the Round Table Conference were invited along with the Imperial Conference delegates to an all-force display at Croydon. "For the Indians, there was no food, no rooms and no reception. Sandwiches were hastily procured and eaten 'like crows on roost' and, while so engaged, the Indians had a glorious glimpse of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who walked by not noticing the Government's guests. The climax of the treatment was provided by an official who asked Mr. Tamba if anyone spoke English." "For two hours," says another report, "they were kept apart, exposed to cold winds without any seating arrangements while the representatives from the Dominions were accorded official reception at which the Premier himself was present. The Indian delegates (sic) strongly resented this discrimination in treatment and before even the display commenced left the aerodrome in a body as a protest."

—But All Is Well.

We heartily congratulate the officials of the Croydon aerodrome. It is usual for events before they materialise to fly in the air. We must, however, announce that from the point of view of our "delegates"—they took a rather needless umbrage at getting what they deserved; the incident has closed to their satisfaction. Sufficient amends were made to their individual 'amour propre' by the Private Secretary to Mr. Benn tendering apologies on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. So all is well. And we have no doubt that all will be well after the Round Table Conference also. For, the constitutional discrimination between Dominions and India will be accompanied with—not followed by—very profuse and eloquent apologies. Indeed all will be infinitely better. The apologies will be tendered by both the Premier and the Secretary of State—to say nothing of the other British delegates—in person. What greater boon and honour can India, as "represented" by the R. T. C. "delegates," desire even in her wildest dreams?

A Good Knight-errant.

Many chivalrous knights-errants have rushed with tributes of admiration to the rescue of that much harassed body, the police. But it was left to a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay who tried the lady volunteers on Monday, judiciously to recognise—with the assistance of the Public Prosecutor—the due place that the police ought to occupy in the scheme of Law. Some of the girls were under 16 years of age. The Magistrate suggested that they should be sent to the Juvenile Court. Mr. Spencer objected. Why? Because the procedure would involve police officers in the considerable inconvenience of going to the Juvenile Court to give evidence. The Magistrate agreed.

—And Capable Interpreter.

He, however, ordered a boy of 15 years to be tried by the Juvenile Court, but not without expressing some doubts thus: "The boy would degenerate the other children and preach them to do the same thing." This theory of relationship between the offence of being a volunteer and crimes involving moral turpitude reminds us of the speech delivered some time ago by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of modern Penology. We congratulate the Governor on possessing Magistrates who can effectively interpret his ideas on the nature and spirit of crime and its punishment.

Brailsford Begins To Learn.

Mr. Brailsford appears to have brought with him ideas that are usually left on the other side of the Suez—or shall we say immediately on boarding a steamer for India? He believes, for instance, that like the English Bobby, the Indian policeman also necessarily carries a number for the benefit of those who feel a chronic temptation to indulge their censorious caprices. He also forgets what Anglo-India keeps on reminding that in these times of trouble and turmoil the police have been sorely tried and that therefore much should be forgiven them. His experience in the village of Varad was a matter of very minor significance. We, however, hope he will get used to such things and will soon come to learn that what he considers "nonsense" is often of the essence of sense in India.

Rock On Which R. T. C. Will Founder

TRUTH ABOUT GOVT OF INDIA DESPATCH.

Not Even Diarchy, But Duality Of Control.

SIMON SCHEME IN ANOTHER GARB.

(From Our Special Correspondent) DELHI, Oct. 27. Considerable excitement has been caused here by London lectures regarding the Government of India's despatch, but the Daily Herald's picture is too rosy and there is hardly any justification for it. From what I learn it is clear that Lord Irwin has submitted no memorandum of his own, but where the confusion has arisen is from the fact that the Government of India's scheme embodied in the despatch is that of Lord Irwin. It was the Viceroy's formula for arranging a compromise between his European and Indian colleagues.

NOT EVEN DIARCHY

The scheme attempts on a paper to claim a step forward compared to Simon proposals for the centre, but it is entirely unworkable and has no element of responsibility in it. The so-called duality of control does not even come up to diarchical standard, because while it aims at the selection of some one or two Indian members of the Government from among the elected members and gives them the right of Leadership of their group or groups, they will not be responsible to the Assembly but only to Parliament.

Only the Viceroy may change them, is the assembly is hostile to them, in fact the scheme of Government of India's despatch may, when published, dislodge Indian political circles regarding Lord Irwin's intentions about India. It will certainly prove a very definite hindrance in the way of development of an independent scheme at the Round Table Conference.

The reason is that the Viceroy's influence has made the Indian members of his Cabinet endorse his scheme and thereby vote against the introduction of any element of responsibility in the centre. There is, it seems, only one point gained over the Simon Report, namely the Government of India's opposition to indirect election to Assembly. They would wish indirect election to be confined to the second chambers. There is also another negative gain namely that the pro-Muslim school of thought which wished to give Bengal and Punjab communal majorities, has agreed to stand for 'Status Quo' and endorse the Simon Report.

SIMON SCHEME UNDER NAME

The only point of interest that remains is whether Lord Irwin in his private correspondence with the Secretary of State has made any recommendation different from or more progressive than that embodied in the despatch. But considering that Lord Irwin emphasised only the other day his dislike of secret diplomacy, he would probably not now resort to this method. Service circles here believe that Government of India's despatch is what they could desire and what is most pleasing to them is that when the Simon Report had been discredited this despatch would form the mooring the mast for Conservative and Liberal opinion under another name and, that in the result no responsibility would be

conceded in the centre. There is therefore every possibility of the London Conference breaking up over Government of India's despatch. The formula of duality of control really means division of Sheers of influence, one that relates to subjects like Law and Order and finance in which no influence would be effective, and the other in subjects like agriculture overseas in which the influence would probably be considered powerful, because men who would run those departments would be chosen from among the Assembly leaders, though owing responsibility to parliament.

GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE THE FINAL SAY

The chief point of interest thus arises as to whether the framers of the despatch have dogmatised that any further devolution of powers than that recommended by them would be fatal and that Government of India with its sense of responsibility could not recommend more. This challenge I am told is not given and that if some alternative scheme more acceptable to Indian leaders is found, it would be duly considered by the Government of India. This means that the Round Table Conference delegates will formulate some provisional plan and then disperse, so that once again Government of India will be consulted and a final session of the Conference be called in May when Lord Irwin would be in London as a free agent to back his own scheme.

There is also a hint here that another attempt would be made when the Assembly is in session to rope in the Congressmen of the right wing but no clue on this is available yet.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, October 28. In the House of Commons today, Mr. MacDonald announced that the despatch from the Government of India, giving its views on constitutional questions to be discussed at Round Table Conference, would be published as soon as possible, after exchange of views with the Government of India on one or two points.

BALDWIN'S ANXIETY. Mr. MacDonald's statement regarding the Government of India's despatch was made in reply to Mr. Baldwin who urged the publication of the despatch as early as possible. Mr. Baldwin said that the knowledge was essential in the matters and all the proceedings possible should occur in open light of the day. Rumours were busy as it inevitably and invariably happened and did great deal of harm. The sooner the considered opinion of the Government of India was known in England, the better it would be for the chances of Conference.

Mr. Baldwin expressed opinion, without knowing at all what was in the document, that its publication would ally good deal of criticism, which had been uttered in various quarters and which it would be wise to ally as early as possible—Reuter.



Courtesy: "Uik" (Berlin). Problem: Which Is The Prisoner?

'NO PERSON WITH ANY SENSE OF HONOUR CAN STAY OUT OF JAIL'

Why Mrs. Ambalal Became Ahmedabad's 'Dictator'

AHMEDABAD, October 23. (From Our Special Correspondent.)

I have just returned after attending the inauguration ceremony of the New Congress House in Ahmedabad. The Vice-roy's acquisitive ordinance deprived the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee of its old habitation. Yesterday morning Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, the new 'dictator' opened the new Congress House and hoisted the national flag. The police were present and arrested the owner of the premises who told the police that he had let the premises free and that he would place all his buildings at the disposal of the Congress. This is typical of the spirit prevailing in Ahmedabad.

MAHATMA'S DISCIPLE.

The flag hoisting ceremony being over, I had an interview with Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, the new dictator. I saw her a year back, and within such a short time, I found a veritable 'In-Quilab' even in her dress. This lady of fortune who used to appear in fashionable style in social parties presented a strange contrast to her former mode of life.

But for the political revolution, herself and her daughters would be in the peak of society probably in Chesterfield Gardens, even perhaps as a delegate to the Round Table Conference. Now she is dressed in simple white khaddar and one can scarcely distinguish her from others. Along with her daughters she is everyday

picketing liquor shops and fore and aft shops. She has completely identified herself with the peasant and is carrying Mahatma's message from door to door. From an ordinary social worker, she has become the dictator, prepared to face the terrors of lathi and prison.

ALL DUE TO ORDINANCE.

Asked why she changed her former sphere of activity to the heat and dust of politics, she replied 'I have no other alternative. While Mahatma is in jail, while Jawaharlal, who is to me as my own son, is going to the jail for the fifth time and all our patriots are incarcerated behind the prison bars and when the Viceroy's Ordinance has threatened not only the liberty of person and property but also peaceful social work, no person with any sense of honour can afford to stay outside the jail. Mine is not the choice, but the ordinance has forced me into it.'

Mrs. Ambalal is the wife of Mr. Sarabhai, who is one of the rich millowners of Ahmedabad. She is the mother of several children. Not only she, but many of her children have devoted themselves to national service—life of strenuous and patriotic activity—in contrast with the lives of millowners of Bombay not a few of whom play the game of bridge in Asian Club or billiards in the Ripon Club and entertain their friends at the Willington Club.

ON INNOCENT SPECTATORS. SERGEANT'S UNNECESSARY ASSAULTS

What Happened At Boribunder And Wadala.

MR. KABALI'S EVIDENCE BEFORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

The Corporation Committee to enquire into alleged police excesses met again on Tuesday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, when three witnesses were examined. One of them was Mr. P. M. Kabali, the Indian aviator, who was one of the victims of lathi charges at Wadala.

The first witness was Mr. D. P. Jeejeebhoy, of Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. In his written statement he said:— On Friday, 11th July, when the Gharwall Procession was taken out by the Congress Volunteers, some Police Sergeants behaved in a most brutal manner by unnecessarily attacking innocent spectators, who had nothing to do with the procession nor were anywhere near the scene of defiance of police orders.

I witnessed the proceedings from start to finish from the Second Floor of the Capitol Cinema Building, from where I had a clear view of the Maidan, Municipal Buildings, and G. I. P. R. Offices.

I saw with my own eyes the sergeants assaulting the public in a most brutal manner, without making any effort to disperse them in a peaceful manner and can also prove my statement by documentary evidence by enclosing for your reference two pictures that appeared in the 'Times of India' on 14th July.

Looking at the first picture you will find crowds of demonstrators have massed. The police sergeants are seen all together in the centre and two European Sergeants on the left talking without making any effort to disperse the

crowd in a peaceful manner. UNNECESSARILY WOUNDED 250 PERSONS. Suddenly, without any previous warning, the police made several lathi charges on the crowd and unnecessarily wounded about 200 spectators. There were nearly 250 armed police sergeants with lathi in their hands.

As will be seen from the second picture, where was the necessity of hitting the spectators with lathi and wounding them when they were not defying police orders and were dispersing. The second picture amply demonstrates the unnecessary charge made on the crowd when they were peacefully dispersing and not defying police orders.

I may mention that whilst the majority of police officers were behaving in a human manner, there were few sergeants who assaulted the public in a most brutal manner. Unfortunately I could not get the names. I would also like to point out that it is not fair to those police officers who are behaving like gentlemen to be blamed for the excesses of a few sergeants and the dismissal of a few is the only remedy.

The next witness was Mr. P. M. Kabali. His written statement is as follows:—

UNPROVOKED ATTACK. I being one of those unfortunate persons who came under the lathi charges of the Police at Wadala on the last raid, I beg to make the following statement to assist the Inquiry Committee in clearing up this affair. I and my friends Mr. M. C. Kaji, B. A. L. L. B. and Dr. Kaji, M. B. S. and some other friends were standing at the Gowari Station Crossing, as the gate was closed to allow a train

AGREED SOLUTION OF QUESTIONS

King's Hope About R. T. C.

MEASURES TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, Oct. 28. The King's Speech in opening Parliament expresses deep interest in the labours of Imperial Conference and earnestly trusts that Indian Round Table Conference will result in agreed and wise solutions of important questions upon which it will deliberate. The King expresses grave concern at the continuance of heavy unemployment and refers to worldwide economic depression and restriction of international trade, which is felt with particular severity by industries especially dependent on export.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Proposals will be submitted to the Parliament for the promotion of increased settlement and employment on land and large scale farming operations and acquisition and improvement of agricultural land needing reconditioning and organisation of producers for marketing purposes.

The speech announces the immediate establishment of a Commission to enquire into unemployment insurance, particularly the allegations of abuse. Meanwhile a measure making further financial provision for unemployment fund will be submitted to Parliament.

WHAT THE KING SAID.

King's Speech said with reference to Round Table Conference: 'I hope soon to welcome representatives of princes and peoples of India who are about to join with members of all parties of both the Houses of Parliament to consider future constitutional position of India. My intention is to inaugurate this Conference, and I earnestly trust that in conclusion of its proceedings may be found agreed and wise solutions of those important questions upon which it will be called to deliberate.'—Reuter.

to pass through. All of us were there as mere spectators and were not taking any part in the said or obstructing anybody. All at once the Police poured upon us from all sides and began beating the crowd. We were ordered to pass through the narrow road leading to Dadar Parsi Colony.

HITTING EVERYBODY.

At intervals of a few feet on the very road Police Sergeants were posted, hitting everybody with long lathis. I evaded the first Sergeant somehow, but got four lathi blows from the other Sergeants. My friends were very badly hit. Mr. Kaji dislocated his hand and was so severely beaten that he was almost fainting and was removed by some kind persons in the crowd. Dr. Kaji also received three or four blows and he had also to remain for a few days. As a result of my injuries, I could not work for 15 days and suffered great inconvenience in my business affairs. I may say that I was an eye witness of these outrages, when thousands were so mercilessly beaten like animals and kicked and insulted by the sergeants.

AMBULANCE MAN ROUGH-HANDLED.

Mr. J. J. Chicharg in the course of his statement said:— I was at about 7-30 a.m. on 2nd August (Tilak Procession Day) standing on the road near the Police Station, watching the crowd. My attention was drawn by a sudden cry from a bystander who was close to me and who ran away out of fright and on looking ahead I saw a young boy fallen prostrate on the ground and was even then assaulted by the police sergeants. The poor unfortunate boy was bleeding.

I could hardly see the sight and as I had my 'Red Cross' badge on me pinned to the coat sleeve of my left arm, I tried to rush to the assistance of the poor boy, but hardly I had a few steps when I saw a police sergeant about to raise his stick on me. I showed him my badge and informed him about my mission, and held his stick, thus disabling him from using the same on me.

The badge and my explanation seem to have no effect on the sergeant, as I could judge his character from the abusive language he used and the way in which he tore off my badge.

The sergeant asked me to leave his stick. I demanded my badge, before which I would not leave the stick. In order to take revenge called some police sergeants who were rushing forward to assault me, and they obeying the order of the sergeant started hitting me with the thick cudgels they were carrying with them. I had about six lathis on my right thigh and then for reasons best known to them they suddenly left me and rushed in the maidan.

I was then removed by the Congress Free Hospital and after receiving treatment there for about two hours I came home and since then I am in bed suffering from the injuries of the attack.

BLACK SUNDAY AND AFTER

Wanted A Public Protest

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle', the Police—Yours, etc. A CITIZEN.

Sir,—The recent happenings on Sunday last, especially the arresting of ladies in Bombay and carrying and releasing them in an out of the way place out of Bombay, has disturbed the minds of many. One cannot understand under what law the Police could arrest people in Bombay and take them away out of Bombay and release them in a jungle. One has read of such barbarous conduct on the part of the Police in the Mufussil but it was never expected that the Police would import these methods into Bombay. It is strange that such a thing should happen as soon as a new Commissioner of Police comes to Bombay. He is reported to have said that he will put down the nationalist movement in Bombay in 40 days, but I am sure the Bombay public will not tolerate such treatment and that all citizens of Bombay will raise up their united voice in protest.

Examining the legal aspect of the matter either the Police arrest persons or do not arrest them. If they arrest persons it is their duty if there has been an offence committed on the face of it, to put up those arrested before a Magistrate the same or the next day. If enquiry has to be made and the same is not finished within 24 hours, it is duty of the Police to place those arrested before a Magistrate and apply for a remand. I do not think that the Police can take away those arrested to any place except the lock-up or to the place of enquiry. Taking them to any other place would be illegal especially when the arrested ones are young ladies, some below the age of 16 years.

I do not think that the young ladies or their relatives would care to prosecute those who were responsible for this illegal and barbarous act but I would suggest to some of our leaders either to start a petition, signed by several prominent members of the Bombay public, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay asking for a public enquiry by an impartial tribunal into this matter and for the punishment of those responsible for the act or that a requisition be sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the conduct of

the Police. I am sure that the citizens of Bombay will be only too ready to do so.

Yours, etc.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Seven Swadeshi Exhibitions.

Several manufacturers have enquired from us as to how we propose to secure orders for the goods exhibited in the seven Exhibitions to be opened in the second week of November. It is proposed to print a guide to the Exhibition which will contain the names and addresses of manufacturers exhibiting their goods. The exhibits will be numbered and references will be given in the guide. If the manufacturers so desire, the League can try to sell the seven samples and remit the proceeds to the manufacturers. Manufacturers desiring to insert their own advertisements are requested to communicate with the Jt. Hon. Secretaries for terms. Manufacturers are informed that it is proposed to print at least 50,000 copies of the guide which will be available for distribution at the seven Exhibitions. Exhibitors will get additional publicity, as the Exhibitions will be advertised by means of special newspaper articles, handbills, posters, etc. The last date for receiving exhibits is the 7th of November. All communications should be addressed before the 31st instant to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Swadeshi League, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay No. 4.

HALT!!! PATRIOTS.



CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended & Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY

Moderate in Price. Sold in Tins & Packets everywhere. Managing Agents:—

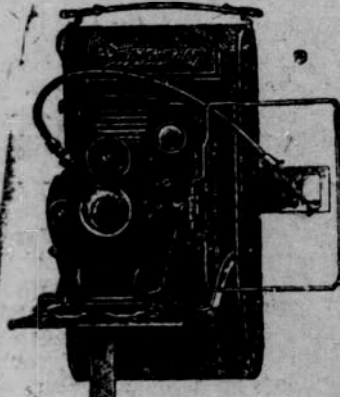
SAPAT & CO.

Kalbadevi Road, Main Road, Nasik.

Bombay, 2. Ravivar Peth, Poona.

FOR SPORT AND TRAVEL

A Voigtlander Rollfilm



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IT SUBSTANTIATES ITS PROMISE.

3" x 2" 1/4 5 Skopar in Compur Shutter Rs. 71/- 3 1/2" x 2 1/4 1/4 5 Skopar in Compur Shutter Rs. 80/-

Enquire for 'VOIGTLANDER' catalogue at your dealer or,

T. M. THAKORE & CO., 43 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON
EXCHANGESKILLING FROST OVER COTTON BELT
Heavy Short Covering.

Bombay, Oct. 28. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened steady on higher Liverpool quotations but some selling on reaction theory resulted in a decline of 13 points. Later on prices advanced on heavy short covering influenced by reports of killing frost over the Cotton Belt. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 11.25.

The New Orleans cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points. There was good demand and after some recovery the market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.15 and sales amounted to 6,600 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points. There was good demand and after some recovery the market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.15 and sales amounted to 6,600 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points and Egyptian prices declined 5 points.

The frost is not likely to result in any material damage at this stage and recent short covering has weakened the technical situation. We do not favour to follow the advance at the moment.

WE HAVE SEEN THE LOWEST. Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that the market continues steady on speculative buying and covering by shorts due to reports of frost. Liverpool cables continue very optimistic in consequence of Indian and Continental buying but Manchester cloth reports state: "With confidence lacking the amount of actual business has not been impressive. An advance in cotton prices aroused more interest but did not make business any easier. The demand from India makes little headway; rather more business is reported with China but the Far Eastern and Near Eastern markets have only been purchasing sparingly." The figures of Spinners' takings of American Cotton and a falling off in export figures compared with last month do not support any active trade buying. Statistically and technically the market seems in a hollow position and although there is undoubtedly an improvement and it looks as though we have seen the lowest this season, we are not prepared to advise following the advance yet and would only buy on setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11-31 (2-41 p.m.) Lowest 11-05 (11-43 a.m.) Reuter: "Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on selling on reaction theory. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts."

Liverpool New York cables, killing frost Carolina Alabama Tennessee Georgia.

New York. Before the close of New York, advance caused by local covering. Hedge sales small.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW. "Spot cotton has met with a fair demand. The Futures section has been generally quiet. Hedge selling has been invariably met by trade buying. Towards the week-end, however, the market rallied somewhat owing to heavy Bombay and Continental buying and short covering."

The Egyptian section has been quietly steady."—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth.—With confidence lacking the amount of actual business has not been impressive. An advance in cotton prices in the latter part of the week aroused more interest but did not make business any easier. The demand from India makes little headway. Rather more business is reported with China but the quantities generally have not been imposing. Far Eastern and Near Eastern markets have only been purchasing sparingly.

Yarns.—Enquiries have been more general, and a moderate proportion has resulted in trade, and although prices obtained leave much to be desired the outlook appears to be somewhat more promising.—Reuter.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—Liverpool Agents cabled us on 27th inst. as under:—

3-45 p.m.: New York. Short covering, some speculative buying, hedges light, steady market.

Reuter's cable: New York 27th. New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on selling on reaction theory. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.20

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 235/

equal 4.65
Difference 165 pts. equal Rs. 72/ New York May (Close) 11.76 equal 5.38
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 205/ equal 4.65
Difference 123 pts. equal Rs. 34/ Liverpool New York (At Liverpool close) Jan. 88, May 36 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 27.
December 11.19-15
January 11.26-08
Dec. (New Contract) 11.14-11
Jan. 11.25-03
Mar. (New Contract) 11.56-16
May (New Contract) 11.76-14
July (New Contract) 11.94-12
Middling Spot 11.25-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 27.
December 11.15-15
January 11.30-17
Middling Spot 10.90-15

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 27.
Oct. (New Contract) 11.06
Jan. (New Contract) 11.32
March (New Contract) 11.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 27.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Opening 5.86-01
Closing 5.87-02
October 5.93-03
November 5.98-03
December 5.98-03
January 5.97-03
February 6.02-03
March 6.09-03
April 6.14-03
May 6.20-03
June 6.24-03
July 6.30-03
August 6.33-03
September 6.36-03
October 6.40-03
Middling Spot 6.15-01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 6,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Scinde, Fully Good 3.85-05
Scinde, Fine 4.10-05
Scinde, Superfine 4.20-05
Bengal, Good 3.60-05
Bengal, Fully Good 3.85-05
Bengal, Fine 4.10-05
Omra, Good 3.75-05
Omra, Fine 4.05-05
Omra, Fully Good 4.35-05
Broach, Fully Good 4.45-05
Broach, Fine 4.70-05
Broach, Superfine 4.95-05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 27.
November 8.74-05
December 8.80-09
January 8.84-05
March 9.03-05
May 9.21-03
July 9.33-04
Sakellariadis, F.G.P. Spot 9.80-10

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co., Bombay, Oct. 21.)
Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/1
China Clay market quality Rs. 68/-
Prices per Cwt:—
Farnia Spira (Dutch) Rs. 6-2-0
Enon Salt Rs. 2-3-0
Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-2-0
Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-10-0
Maze Starb. Palm, Continental Rs. 9-10-0
Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-0-0
Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0
Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0
Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 45/-
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0
Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0
Sodium Sulphate, English, small packing Rs. 9/-
Sodium Sulphate, large packing Rs. 8/-
Sodium Sulphate, German, large packing Rs. 8/-
Bismuthate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/-
Soda Ash, 7-4-0
Bismuthate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30/-
Brown Sugar of Java, small packing Rs. 32-8-0
Litharge Fluke, French, small packing Rs. 28-8-0

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Re. 0-3-0
Hydro Sulphide, French Re. 0-7-0
Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-0
Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-0
Acetic Acid Re. 0-0-0
Formaldehyde Re. 0-5-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, October 28.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 73/12
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101/3
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/3
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/3
5 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/14

DIRECT RADIO INAU-
CURATED.

LONDON, Oct. 28. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs this morning officially inaugurated on behalf of the Shah direct short-wave radio telegraphic communication between Persia and Europe, and Persia and Iraq. This is an addition to the already existing long-wave installation for communication with Russia, Turkey and Syria.

As a result of the notice given yesterday to the Postmaster-General in Britain, France and Germany the last tests were satisfactorily carried out, and this afternoon communication was established with wireless stations in these countries. Complimentary telegrams were exchanged between the Persian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Ministers in the countries mentioned.

The Persian Minister of Posts in a speech, alluded to the fact that under the Shah's auspices Persia now owned perfect an installation which conformed to the latest technical progress. The Minister expressed his gratitude to wireless stations in all countries for their ready assistance at all times.

Besides great, political and commercial advantages which would be derived thereby, the establishment of this new means of communication would also have the most beneficial influence on the very good relations already existing between Persia and other nations. The ceremony concluded with the cries of: "Long Live the Shah of Iran."—Reuter.

3rd November settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101/2
Tone of Market: Very Steady.

FORWARD RATES.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101/2
Tone of Market: Very Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, October 28.
3 Months 2-1/16 per cent.
6 Months 2-1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market: easy.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, October 28.
January 128.40-0.70
April 124.00-0.10

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, October 28.
108 Dawn Mill Arvi 144
100 Do Hapur 152-1/2
51 Do Dhamangan 167
38 Do Kapsin 150
31 Do Kheria 148
65 Viran Latha Ellichpur 172
32 Do Akola 145
109 Do Indore 150
110 A Damodar Sawner 175
24 Do Akola 172
58 Do Jalna 165
150 Do Dhokra 180
125 Tromankwa Porbandar 180
60 Do Rajkot 155.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, October 28.
In full-pressed 2 Days This Year.
Bales Since 1st September.
Khandesh 64 5,893
Central India 9,284
Barat and Nagar 91 4,258
Hyderabad-Gorani 2,064
Barat 19,803
Central Provinces 68 4,499
Total Comras 243 50,761

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Yesterday This Year.
Bales Since 1st Sept. to 23rd Oct.
Europe 1,381 74,153
Japan and China 3,090 246,432
Coast Ports 3,083
U-convoy by Rail 15,632
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan 13,105
Total 5,961 3,58,415

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Oct. close 45 5/8s 3/4 1-3/4c 05
Nov. close 45 5/8s 1/2 1-3/8c 05
Dec. close 45 5/8s 1/2 1-3/8c 05
Wheat Chicago Market
Dec. per bushel 60 79-3/8
Mar. per bushel 60 82-5/8
May per bushel 60 83 3/4-1/2
Argentine Local Quotations.
Nov. 14.62 39 up
Feb. 13.25 43 up

ADVANCE PERSIA.

New Means of Communication With Europe.

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DR. W. HAFKINE DEAD

Bacteriologist Who Founded Parel Institute Bearing His Name.

FOUNDER OF HAFKINE INSTITUTE.

LONDON, October 27. Lausanne.—The death occurred suddenly here yesterday of the bacteriologist Waldemar Hafkine. Reuter.

Dr. Waldemar Hafkine was born in 1863, whose death is reported at the age of 70, took his degree in science when he was 24 years of age. He was engaged in research work at the Zoological Museum at Odessa from 1883 to 1888. Subsequently he held the appointments of Assistant Professor of Physiology, Geneva Medical School (1888-89) and Assistant to the well-known French Scientist, Pasteur (1889-93).

In India he was engaged on bacteriological research work for nearly 22 years beginning from 1893. He was the founder of the Hafkine Institute at Parel, Bombay which was formerly known as the Government Research Laboratory. He was a member of several scientific institutes and societies on the Continent, America and India among them being the Calcutta Microscopic Society (1894) the Bombay Medical and Physical Society (1898) the Calcutta Medical Club (1909), and the Council of Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London (1907). Dr. Hafkine won the Cameron Prize in Practical Therapeutics at the University of Edinburgh (1900) and the Mary Kingsley medal at the University of Liverpool (1907). He was the author of a number of publications on scientific subjects and was a frequent contributor to Russian, French, Dutch, American and English periodicals. Dr. Hafkine was unmarried.

(He was made a C.I.E. in 1907.)

THE SCIENTIFIC CONTROL OF COTTON MILLS

(Continued from page 6.)
proper in price and quality before it is largely sold in the market, thus benefiting his concern.

PRESENT HANDICAPS.
The existing selectors, most of them believing in stereotyped and conservative methods, as they lack in general and technical knowledge, would not be in a position to discuss matters properly with the mill executives and therefore would always hesitate before going in for a new variety even though superior. Moreover the technical selectors would remain in touch with the world markets and latest developments in cotton with regard to the yield per acre, improvement in staple due to the efforts of agricultural departments under trade or research organisations etc., by keeping themselves in close touch with the up-to-date literature on cotton. This the non-technical selector would not do. The assembly of learned technical selectors thus formed, backed up by the sufficient amount of commercial experience which is equally important would bring forward new methods of business which can be more scientifically conducted. There is no doubt that the future in industrial organisations is with scientifically trained minds and hands. It is the society of such selectors which would find out the minute differences in various cottons so far as their spinnable value is concerned after experience and in consultation with mill executives, thus leading to more simplified and organised system of purchasing Cotton which help the cotton industry of India to a very great extent.

(To Be Continued.)

A Purse Found
A leather purse containing among other things a piece of gold found on the New Year Day (Wednesday, October 22) near Bhauleswar has been handed over by Mr. Durga Dutt Savalka to this office. The owner may call at this office any day to take away the purse.

LABORE.—Prakasvati Devi, President of Ladhiana Mahila Satyagraha Dal has been sentenced to four months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 250. She has been put in A class.—A. P.

LABOUR.—50 undertrial prisoners have been convicted of violating jail rules by refusing to attend Court, going on hunger strike on the day fixed for their trial.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
P. Bales 1930-31 1932-33
Receipts to date 27-10-30 414,900
Exports to date 202,400
Stock at Ports 24-10-30 341,000
Stock at Interior Towns do 3,760,000
Stock at Liverpool 24-10-30 740,000
Visits Supply 24-10-30 657,000
Stock in Sight do 670,000
Quantity in Sight do 670,000
Quantity out of Sight 24-10-30 228,900 942,900

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NADIR SHAH

AFGHANISTAN'S NOBLEST SON

Tribute To His Masterly Policy

SPEECH AT CORONATION CELEBRATION

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. Ardeshtir E. Bengali on the occasion of the Coronation Celebration at the Afghan Consulate, Bombay:

"Your Excellency and Friends,—It gives me great pleasure to express the sentiments of genuine thankfulness and joy on behalf of the guests on this momentous occasion in the history of Afghanistan. As you friends are all aware, to-day His Majesty Nadir Shah the King of Afghanistan has permitted the ceremony of his auspicious Coronation. You know that the aged Sovereign, when he left Paris, had no idea and no aim in his mind except that of rendering service at the sacrifice, if needed, of his own life, to his beloved country. The recent history of Afghanistan shows that the country possesses sons who are capable of offering up their all so that the Motherland may live. The greatest of such sons of Afghanistan is His Majesty King Nadir Shah, whom not his own choice but the unanimous voice of his country has acclaimed their chosen Sovereign.

Gentlemen, it is our duty, and at this juncture, it is our most pleasant duty too to wish this able, benevolent and devoted ruler a long rule of prosperity to his country and greater glory to the noble house to which His Majesty belongs.

TRIBUTE TO NADIR SHAH'S MASTERLY POLICY.

I do not wish to review all the difficulties by which Afghanistan and its monarch are surrounded. And if I call the attention to some of them it is only to appreciate by contrast the high ability with which the said difficulties are being gradually overcome by the masterly policy and presence of King Nadir Shah. Afghanistan is a country which has for its neighbours Russia, Persia and British India. For obvious reasons, I shall not deal with Afghanistan's Northern neighbour. Let us hope that the policy of friendship extended by King Nadir Shah will be sincerely reciprocated. As regards Persia, it is with great delight that I have learnt—and with greater delight that I convey it to those among you who may not know of it—that the relations between Afghanistan and Persia were never better in the history of the two countries which have so many factors in common. And we may congratulate ourselves that the connection with British India also is such as both the countries should desire.

Such comparatively light difficulties and tribulations through which Afghanistan passes are unfortunately due, more (so far as I understand) to the activities of a few malcontents who would be never happy unless they had some grievance to nurse. My dear friends, you all know a particular class of people living in every country whose business in life it is to criticise, attack and find fault with the best of institutions and the noblest of men. I assure you it is from such source only that the principal difficulties of Afghanistan arise. In this connection, I cannot do better than turn your attention to the very able letter which H. E. Sardar Hidayatullah, the Consul-General at Simla, has contributed to the latest issue of the well-known periodical the "Hablul Matin" of Calcutta. From the views expressed by His Excellency therein it is evident that though the troubles may appear great—and there are some people who are prepared to look at them through highly magnifying glasses—still there is every reason to hope, trust and believe that the future of Afghanistan is assured under the wise guidance and provident capabilities of His Majesty Nadir Shah.

A PRAYER FOR AMITY AND GOODWILL.

Gentlemen, finally on behalf of you all I pray to the Almighty that the few clouds that have appeared on the horizon of Afghanistan may speedily and for ever be dispersed and thorough contented calm, coupled with energetic progress, may again prevail in the country of our friendly neighbours, and that the relations between India, Afghanistan and Persia may, with each revolution of the moon, become more and more intimate and mutually beneficial. Friends, on your behalf I wish a life of healthful longevity to King Nadir Shah and a prolonged period of flourishing conditions involving progress, advancement and general felicity to this land of our pious Afghan neighbours who are so ably represented here in Bombay by Sardar Abdul Razzaq Khan.

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Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists

THE FAMOUS PLAYS OF Kalidasa, Bhasa, Sri Harsha, Sudraka, Bhavabhuti and Visakhadatta

rendered into easy prose on the lines of Lamb's Tales with an Introduction by Sir C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI.

Contributors: Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A.; Dr. S. K. De, M.A., Ph.D.; Dr. Kunhan Raja, M.A., Ph.D.; Dr. P. S. Subramania Sastri; Vidvan G. I. Somasayaji, M.A.; Mr. T. L. Krishnaswami Ayyar; Kamala Sathianathan, M.A.

These tales which range over the vast field of Sanskrit Drama from Bhasa down to Visakhadatta, written on the lines of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, are intended to bring the treasures of the classics within reach of the lay reader. To the scholar, the English garb in which they are presented will renew old acquaintances redolent with the rich similes of the original and to the ordinary reader unacquainted with Sanskrit they are a welcome diversion. The tales are replete with short sketches of the respective authors coupled with critical notes on the plays concerned. And they are told in easy and elegant English which must be particularly attractive to students in our schools and colleges. They are so written as to present the original in a fresh and vigorous style.

Contents: VISION OF VASAVADATTA, AVIMARAKA, SAKUNTALA, MALAVIKAGNIMITRA, VIKRAMORVASIYA, MRICCHAKATIKKA, MALATI-MADHAVA, NAGANANDA, RATNAVALI, MUDRARAKSHASA.

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IN YERAVDA MANDIR

Reflections Of The Mahatma

(BY AKASH WANI.)

In the Yeravda prison cell Mahatma Gandhi sat spinning at the Charkha but engaged in thought. He recalled the passage from the Gita which says that no good effort is ever wasted; and that in its own proper time it bringeth forth fruit tenfold and hundredfold. But he asked himself whether he had not his full share in bringing all this trouble, suffering and misery on this country. He said to himself "yes. But I do not feel guilty. National liberation does not come by begging or bragging. It comes by self-disciplined suffering. I have read the other day of the sacrifice of 1,50,000 people in a single battle between the north and south of China. And China during the last fifteen years has sacrificed millions of lives and has undergone incalculable misery. Russia has similarly suffered untold misery for the ideals of its new rulers. Once upon a time I said I would wade through rivers of blood to the goal of my Swaraj. But my method is not the Russian or the Chinese method of violence. I will not hurt even a fly in my opponent's home. I will receive all his punishment. I will melt his heart by suffering. I will convert enemy into friend. There is no question of his leaving my country. He will live with me as my friend and brother."

"But you who had recalled your movement at Bardoli on account of violence at Chauri-Chaura; you who will nurse a suffering pariah patient or an ailing dog or beast night and day as though he is your own brother; you who will not hurt a sentient being nor disturb the sleep of a tree; you who will not kill a fly; you who are the joy of children; why have you assumed this aspect of Rudra, the god of destruction and have called upon your people to take up the cross of suffering and follow you?" asked Akash Wani or the Voice from the Sky.

Mahatmajee:—All the sacred scriptures say that fight in the cause of righteousness is essential and needed for the salvation of mankind. I am convinced that my cause is just, true and right. If I am convinced that I am wrong, I will sacrifice myself and my country this very instant. I will go to the Viceroy and fall at his feet and beg him for forgiveness and retire to the forest to spend the few days still left to me in repentance and prayer. But that feeling has not come over me and therefore, I feel I am right. My methods are open and aboveboard. Satyagraha to me is truth and non-violence. When we receive all the blows what harm have we done to others?

Akash Wani:—But Satyagrahis have indulged in acts of violence and shed innocent blood and brought suffering to thousands of people.

M:—I have been in jail for six months. I have no means of knowing that my followers are the aggressors. I have not been kept at liberty to conduct the movement as I desire it. Government by its Ordinances and laws and autocracy of over a century has created this state of things. The Viceroy has created the Ordinances decreased the pains inflicted the people, and awarded the chastisement. "With cries of on! he bids the quarry flee; With cries of on! he bids the hound pursue." The establishment of great ideas has always been attended by punishment, bloodshed and torture on the part of the established order which fights with both hands for its existence.

A. W.:—That is justification coming from you for the actions of the Government whereas your followers and sympathisers are rending the sky with denunciations of the Government's wrongs.

M:—They are wrong. I disagree with them. As a Satyagrahi I must die without a whisper. I mustn't utter a single harsh word and entertain a single bad thought against my persecutors. The more intense and widespread the repression the better for my cause which will triumph the quicker for all that. The true Satyagrahi knows no defeat.

A. W.:—In other words, you are like Lenin who has sacrificed ten million people that his wretched and impractical ideas may triumph with the cynicism of a Nero, a Tamerlane or Nadir Shah.

M:—The truth of the Reformation is not to be judged by the performances of the Anabaptists of Munster nor of Liberalism by the days of the Terror. You call me a callous and heartless Lenin. But don't you see the difference between us:—Lenin captured the State and killed men for the triumph of his ideas. I have no State to capture but friendship to establish with the British; and when that is established, it doesn't concern me what form of government is established in this country. I will simply go back to my Ashram, my Charkha and my God. I have no ambition

to become the Dictator of India. In the meantime till my ideas triumph all the suffering is mine and my people's.

A. W.:—But you are creating dangerous forces which will involve India in red ruin as Lenin involved Russia.

M:—But how is that my fault? It takes two for a quarrel. The British Government can extinguish me to-morrow and drive me to my Ashram by conceding my eleven points or by granting the substance of Swaraj. Lenin, the atheist, had probably great interest for Bolshevik politics and thirst for blood. Politics do not interest me. When my quarrel with the British Government is settled, I have great social work to do, if I am so minded—the elevation of the depressed classes, the economic betterment of the people and the emancipation of women.

A. W.:—And the gospel of Satyagraha is to preach to the whole world as a substitute for war, for the settlement of international disputes, and as a weapon of the oppressed against the oppressors.

M:—I do believe that the gospel of Satyagraha will one day triumph throughout the whole world if it has vitality in itself. I need not go to the world to preach it. It will propagate itself. I am only a humble and unworthy servant of God to preach and practice Truth as I see it.

A. W.:—But they hail you as a Prophet already, an Avatar; a second Buddha; the New Redeemer and so on.

M:—I am only a humble vessel for the conveyance of Truth as I perceive it. I am not at all honoured by people placing a Prophet's crown on my head. I am honoured only when they realise and follow the Truth.

A. W.:—Are you satisfied with the response given by your people to your call?

M:—For the present yes.

A. W.:—In future you want to subject them to more trials and tribulations? You have come not to give peace but a sword.

M:—I think we are just practising at the jumps in preparation for the steeple chases. When the races will come I can't say. The most desirable prize of Swaraj must be fought for and won by Soldiers of Satyagraha going out on no doubtful issue. If the English nation are the owners of a fourth of the globe to-day it is because they have paid the price of it. In the last war, they sacrificed the youth of the country that the empire might live. They are heroically clearing off the mountains of debt accumulated by war. That is a brave and noble nation. We Indians will command the Englishman's respect only when we develop his own qualities of dogged determination and put everything to the touch to win or lose it all. I hate bloody war. But Satyagraha requires all the qualities of a heroic soldier not only on the battlefield but through the entire passage through life. Satyagraha is spiritual glow warming the Satyagrahi all his life. And, therefore, it knows no defeat in this world and against the mightiest forces. —"The Sind Observer."

ARREST ON SUSPICION

More Powers For Bengal Police

In an Extraordinary Gazette, Government of Bengal notifies:— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorise each of the following officers of the Government of Bengal, Ex-officio, to arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he is a person in respect of whom an order might lawfully be made under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said Act, namely:—

(1) All Magistrates of the first class, and

(2) all Police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

II. The Governor-in-Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act, to specify the following as the custody to which any such officer may, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, commit any person arrested under the said section, namely:

(1) In the case of persons arrested in any area subject under the provisions of any Act to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta—the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

(2) In the case of persons arrested in any other area—the District Jail in such area.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise for the purpose of issuing the directions specified in the said section, the following officers, namely:— The Commissioner of Police.

All Police officers holding the rank of Deputy Commissioner of

Every recipe is a Cocogem recipe



... when a cooking medium is wanted ...

RECIPE NO. 42
Lentil Fritters

2 tablespoons red lentils
1 tablespoon milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
1 onion
Minced parsley
Cocogem

No matter what your cook is preparing, if it needs a medium it will be better cooked with Cocogem. Competent housewives everywhere have found how meals are improved, made more tasty when Cocogem is used in place of ghee, butter, suet, lard etc. Full natural flavours are preserved, foods are more digestible, more appetizing and more wholesome. For Cocogem, being tasteless and odourless, will never impart the slightest flavour of its own to your dishes, but will help preserve the full natural flavour and wholesomeness of the foods you are preparing.

For frying Cocogem is ideal. High temperatures, so necessary for really good frying, can be used without fear of Cocogem smoking or burning—Cocogem can be heated to as much as 100 degrees above the burning point of ghee or suet without being affected.

And Cocogem is so economical, too! Get a tin to-day and see your cook uses it in all his cooking.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite," the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of the cooking dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.



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report to the District Magistrate on any petition complaint or communication referred to him by the District Magistrate relating to a restrained person.

1930 the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

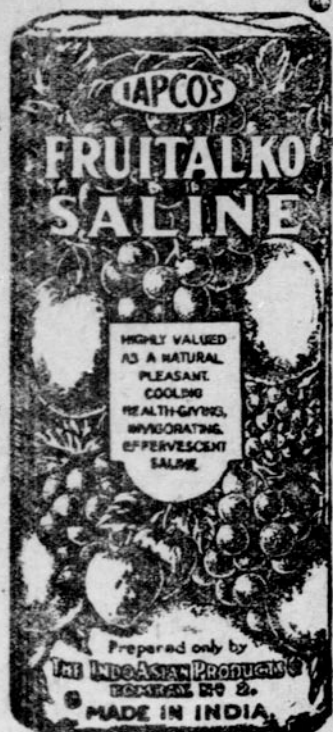
The Local Government may transfer any person committed to custody by an order under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, from one custody to another. Such transfer shall be made by written order addressed to the authority in whose custody the prisoner for the time being is, and to the authority to whose custody he is for the time being transferred. —"Patrim."

8. A member may of his own motion bring any matter affecting a restrained person of his welfare to the notice of the District Magistrate and the District Magistrate may consult a member on any such matter.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act,

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pleasant,
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invigorating,
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Most effective
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the other less known

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for all Aches and
Pains is

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ORIENTAL
BALM

is well-known

2. That it is MADE by
Indians IN INDIA,
though less known,
must now be widely
known.



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Film, too, is the source of serious
tooth and gum disorders. Dentists
urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth
are not white and sparkling.
You have 9 chances in 10 that they
are merely coated with a dingy film.

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food and smoking and gives that
cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets
into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs
by the millions breed in it. They,
with tartar, are the chief cause of
pyorrhea. To remove film, use the
special film-removing dentifrice
called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle

film and easily remove it in gentle
safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice,
harmful grit or crude abrasives.

Don't expect the same results
from old-time dentifrices. See for
once and all how white and bright
teeth really are.

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The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Success of Boycott in Calcutta

"BLUE BADGE" FIASCO EXPOSED.

British Journal's Candid Admission.

The "Mercantile Guardian," a
British monthly journal, con-
tains in its September issue the
following commentary on the re-
markable failure of anti-picket-
ing efforts in Calcutta and the
response of Bengal to the Con-
gress call for the boycott of
British Textiles:—

My Calcutta correspondent is
unable to discover any remark-
able improvement in the piece
goods market. Picketing con-
tinues, and arrests have not ap-
preciably affected its efficiency;
but for all that parcels of foreign
goods are moving more freely
without, however, producing any
considerable enquiry or demand
from up-country. It would seem
that everyone in the imported
piece goods trade, whether im-
porter or dealer, is tired of the
burden, and that the same
with those holders up-
country who duly got their
stocks of foreign goods sealed by
Congress. All are anxious to
get their stocks cleared, and on
the present scale of consumption
this is difficult. Irrespective of
picketing, it would seem that
not only demand but habits and
requirements had changed in
favour of the plain cloth called
"Khaddar."

"The present anxiety of dealers
in imported cloth is not how
their trade is to be maintained,
but how to clear their stocks.
In conversation with Congress
leaders, prominent local dealers
of foreign cloth said there was
a stock worth over 40 millions of
rupees upon their hands, and
they argued that they ought at
least be allowed to unload this
burden whether foreign trade
continues or not. Indian traders
in foreign cloth did agree
not to make fresh contracts be-
fore 31st December, 1930, in con-
sideration of which they were to
be allowed to sell the goods they
held. This bargain was made
with Pandit Malviya, but it has
not been observed by the Con-
gress, and in respect of their
holdings traders are in much the
same position as they were four
months ago when the negotia-
tions with the Pandit took place.

"Traders are anxious to be al-
lowed to sell their stocks and in
return they are willing to post-
pone fresh orders. Joint meet-
ings have been held by Indian
importers, shopkeepers and
agents (Challanwalas), and cu-
riously enough the banyans of
European firms have taken part
in these meetings. Representa-
tives have been chosen both of
these four bodies and empowered
to treat with the Congress lead-
ers. It remains to be seen
whether anything will come out
of these negotiations.

NO DEMAND.
"Poojah is nearing, but no
weight of demand is in sight.
The trade depression is not con-
fined to cotton piece goods, for
all other markets are suffering.
Jute prices have come down 50
per cent. below normal and the
cultivator is in a very awkward
position and not getting even wages
out of the present price of
raw jute. Cultivators of cotton,
wheat and other products are suf-

fering from the decline of prices,
and the purchasing power of the
million is at stake. This is re-
flected in the fact that "Desi"
(Indian-made cloth) market is al-
most in a worse state. Demand
has slackened and dealers are car-
rying heavy stocks. The lack of
demand and pressure to sell
might easily create a worse posi-
tion in the near future. Imports
of "Desi" goods from Indian ports
months ended July are 63,115
packages, or approximately 20,000
pkgs. more than for the same pe-
riod last year.

"It is said that a few sales have
been made in white goods to Del-
hi and to markets in the Mad-
ras Presidency, but the chief
outlets for Calcutta are dead. Ef-
forts have been made to estab-
lish counter pickets, and agents
known as blue star workers were
active for a few days, but could
not establish control over the
pickets.

"As regards the ultimate trend
of prices, many are hopeful of
improvement, and it is observable
that the largest operators in
piecegoods are inclined to sell
their stocks at a sacrifice, and pre-
fer to hold on until the expected
demand appears. In this way
they hope to retrieve the extra
costs they have incurred by way
of interest and storage. Once
there is a reconciliation and paci-
fication these hopes ought to be
realised.

REMARKABLE DECLINE.
"The position of weak traders
has become more doubtful. A
very trying period is being endur-
ed, and many small shopkeepers
have preferred to close their
shops. A big importer of whites,
fancies and woollens, who had a
shop in which his retail cash
sales alone amounted to Rs. 2,000
a day, has failed because no sales
have been made since the move-
ment started. No one knows how
many more will have to follow
should conditions not improve
early.

"Imports from Great Britain in
all styles for the month of July
are 8,318 pkgs. against 16,092 for
the same month last year. For
the seven months ended 31st
July there is a fall of approxi-
mately 30,000 packages in a total
of 110,000 packages in imports
from Great Britain. Italy has
shown an increase of approxi-
mately 1,000 packages, made up
chiefly of dyed fancies, woollens
and art silk goods, and it is note-
worthy that grey and dyed yarns
have been imported from that
country. Holland is well to the
fore with an importation of 1,200
packages of blankets and 1,400
packages of fancy goods, and Ja-
pan is in excess of last year to
the extent of 31,500 packages, the
total being quoted at 122,000. Ar-
rivals of winter season goods have
begun, but no deliveries of im-
portance have yet taken place. It
seems that no serious ban will
be laid upon goods which are not
produced upon any large scale in
India."

The gloom in the piecegoods
and hardware markets, says my
Colombo correspondent, has been
growing in intensity.

"JIVAN CHARKA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Two letters appeared in
your columns, one from Mr. H. K.
P. and the other from Mr. Pursho-
tam Ranchodas, inventor of the
"Jivan Charka."

In this connection, I venture to
add few words quite disinterested-
ly, as one greatly interested in
spinning yarn at a maximum
speed with minimum cost. I own
three kinds of charkhas, viz., the
"Bardoli," "Jivan," and the "Gan-
div Rantio." My experience of all
the three is as follows.

I bought the three charkhas as
under:—
(1) Bardoli Rs. 4-8-0.
(2) Gandiv Rs. 1-4-0.
(3) Jivan Rs. 5-8-0.

A comparison could, to a cer-
tain extent, be made between
items 1 and 3 but item 2 is out of
question, as the question of cor-
rect tension between the driving
wheel and the spindle, which is a
necessity for the smooth running
of the spindle, is utterly ig-
nored in the "Gandiv Rantio." In-
fact, to put the two strings, in
this charkha, in proper tension is
a task which cannot be easily
achieved. Further, the arrange-
ment for holding the spindle is of
such an ordinary nature that the
spindle vibrates, thus the pro-
gress of spinning is hampered
and very often the yarn breaks
causing great annoyance even to
an expert spinner. Of course, its
cost is a great consideration
in general, but I would rather
prefer a "Takli."

In the "Bardoli Charka" the
tension is beautiful and the drive
splendid, but the momentum it so
easily gains is rather obstructive,
when the drive is to be slightly
reversed at the time of winding the
yarn on the yarn on the spindle.
Moreover, it is cumbersome
non-portable, cannot be easily dis-
mantled and occupies such a
large space, that city-folks can-
not easily afford to pare it at

least find, that on this charkha
hands get fatigued very soon as
they constantly remain apart in a
horizontal position.

I must candidly admit that I
have found the "Jivan Charka"
the best. Its running is smooth
that it is a charm to ply it and
I at least regret having lost even
a moment without being at it af-
ter my office hours. The claims
made for this charka by its in-
ventor are undoubtedly honest,
especially with regard to the ten-
sion spring and the slide-moun-
ted second driving wheel, which
I feel convinced are the greatest
achievements that are the direct
source of the smooth running of
the spindle at great speed. Fur-
ther, the size, the folding arrange-
ment, the inner-box, the hanging
arrangement, the spindle holder
and above all, the simplicity of
the mechanism are assets worth
the inventor's efforts of putting
the "Jivan Charka" on the mar-
ket at a cost of Rs. 5-8. It also
serves as an ornament in one's
sitting room.

The difference in the cost of
the "Bardoli" and "Jivan" is only
Rs. 1 and it is, therefore, worth-
while to possess the latter espe-
cially in cities.

In conclusion, I have to say
that my average of yarn spun
on the "Bardoli" is about 200
yards per hour, whereas on the
"Jivan" it at times reaches even
300 yards and this is, at least, I
feel, due to less fatigue and great-
er velocity of the spindle with
minimum of turnings—and no
obstruction of the driving wheel
while reversing.

I hope, from the above, the City
Spinning public, wanting to spin
on a charka, will be able to make
their own choice as to which of
the charkhas, they ought to buy,
keeping in view the output com-
pared with the cost.—Yours, etc.

S. M. DESHPANDE.

Topiwala's Wadi, Colaba.

Oct. 20.

PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW
IN BOMBAY

A British Die-Hard's Outburst

The following letter from a re-
ader is published by the London
"Times":—

One of the unexplained facts of
the present situation in India is
the apparently inexhaustible sup-
ply of Congress funds. It is
known that this body has many
wealthy members, and, perhaps,
some of these subscribe hand-
somely. This source of income
would not suffice for the large ex-
penditure needed by Congress tac-
tics. For example, many mills in
Bombay closed down in August.
The mill hands come from places
distant from Bombay, and Govern-
ment tried to repatriate some
80,000 who were out of work. This
benevolent intention was frus-
trated by Congress, which, pre-
sumably, wanted these men re-
tained in Bombay to swell the
ranks of "non-violent volunteers."
No one believes that these men live
on charity or at their own ex-
pense. The cost of their reten-
tion must be a heavy charge on
Congress funds. Again, Congress
has in other parts of India en-
deavoured to advertise the solid-
arity which it says exists between
Hindus and Mahomedans by in-
ducing Mahomedans of the lower
castes to join in processions of
Hindus organized for Congress
purposes. These Mahomedans
are well paid, and as a special in-
ducement, their families are given
a liberal "separation" allowan-
ces in case of imprisonment for
breaches of the law.

Where does all this money come
from? It is well known that a
great part of it, possibly most of it,
is raised from many whose sym-
pathies are certainly not with the
Congress by a process closely re-
sembling blackmail. Firm action
in repressing illegal activities of
Congress will probably result in
the drying up of this source of in-
come.

LESS THAN HALF.

It is unfortunate that Congress
propaganda for the non-pay-
ment of land revenue should coincide
with a slump in the prices of
wheat and cotton, which makes the
burden of land revenue heavier
in large parts of the country than
it has been for the last 30 years
or more. The prices of these
two staples are at present less than
half the normal at this time of
year, and as the cultivator depends
on the cash he receives for these
crops to make all his cash pay-
ments (including his debts to the
village money-lenders), it is ob-
vious that he is badly hit. The
village money-lenders are mostly
Congress sympathizers, and they
are not going to help either the
cultivator or Government. A
Congress campaign against the
payment of land revenue is, there-
fore, likely to have the backing of
economic facts. Fortunately,
even here Congress does not have
it all its own way. The peasant,
although mystified by what he
regards as the amazing attitude
of Government, is still innately lo-
yal. In the Punjab, at any rate,
low prices, instead of driving him
into the arms of Congress, are
sending him to the recruiting offi-
ces of the Indian Army. There is
at the present time a quite un-
usual influx of recruits of the
best quality for nearly all Indian
regiments. But the ability of
the Indian Army to absorb re-
cruits is strictly limited, and the
sooner action is taken to ease the
situation the better.

We may be sure that local gov-
ernments will remit or suspend
land revenue to lighten the burden
as far as possible, but stronger
steps are necessary to prevent the
wicked attempt to stir up agra-
rian discontent. One can sym-
pathize with the desire of the
Government of India that the
Conference shall meet in an at-
mosphere of peace, but peace at
any price can be dearly bought. Gov-
ernment has realized this on the
North-West Frontier. May we
hope that the same policy of firm-
ness will be used in other parts
of India? There are worse things
than martial law—and martial law
in the City of Bombay may be as
invigorating as in the City of Pe-
shawar.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1930

NAVAL RIVALRY TO CEASE

"Widening International Confidence."

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Rugby.—The ceremony of depositing ratifications of the London Treaty for limitation and reduction of naval armaments took place at Locarno Room at the Foreign Office to-day. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with the Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson and First Lord of Admiralty Sir Alexander represented the United Kingdom and the Dominions who were signatories to the Treaty; Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were represented by their Premiers, while Sir Atul Chatterjee attended on behalf of India. Ambassadors attended on behalf of United States and Japan. The British Empire's instruments of ratification were contained in a handsomely bound book in blue leather decorated in gold, the text of treaty being inscribed on vellum. International broadcast of speeches delivered in connection with ceremony took place this afternoon. The Japanese Premier spoke from Tokyo and later a translation of speech was broadcast from London by the Japanese Ambassador. Speech expressed conviction that new Treaty was bound to exercise immense moral influence on growing consciousness of mankind.

ALL OBSTACLES BRIDGED.

President Hoover speaking from White House at Washington after tracing history of negotiations which had culminated in the treaty said that Naval Powers had bridged obstacles and achieved understanding to relieve their peoples of excessive naval burdens. Three of these powers commanding great part of world's naval burdens, had turned away from rivalry in armaments and disproportionate growth of their navies was now prevented by arrangements founded in common sense. It was a fervent prayer of right-thinking men and women of this generation that International confidence, which had been so patiently and single-mindedly achieved may endure so that agreements which had been reached might live and be extended. The British Premier in his speech said that three principal Naval Powers would put into operation the system of limitation and reduction which would apply to all parts of their respective fleets up to 1936. Thus for period named, and they hoped for all time, evils of naval rivalry had been eliminated, between them. "Treaty has also been signed by France and Italy, but these two Powers are not yet parties to that section which limits naval strength. It is my most earnest hope that negotiations which have recently been proceedings between France and Italy to enable them to come into this part of treaty may before long reach successful issue. I make bold to state that at no time in history have the relations between Governments of United States and Japan and Governments of British Commonwealth of Nations been closer or more cordial than they have been since the signature of this treaty and what is true of Governments is true of people. These treaties will fail unless they lead to ever widening international confidence and friendship." —B. O. W.

Jwari Roti On The New Year Day.

An interesting function took place at the house of Dr. A. P. Kothare at Thakurdwar during the Deewali holidays. A charka was continuously worked without stopping for two days, for full 48 hours, along with five other charkas. A great number of men and women took part and several thousands of yarns were thus collected. On the Peheli-Pujan day the charka was worshipped.

On the New Year day a dinner of Jwari Roti and Dal was arranged at which about 50 guests took part. The interesting item was that the whole Jwari was ground and the Roti prepared by the ladies themselves.

The charka that was continuously working was stopped exactly at 12 midnight with the prayer of Vande-Mataram, which terminated this pleasant function, on the New Year day.

BIKANER GETS A CORNER SEAT AMONG EMPIRE DELEGATES: SHAFI STANDING



An official photograph of the delegates to the recent Imperial Conference taken in the grounds of No. 10, Downing Street. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is seen seated in the centre, with Mr. Bennett to his right and Mr. Scullin to his left. Third from the left is Mr. Benn. Mark how an Indian Prince is given place in the extreme right corner. Sir Mohamed Shah stands in the second row (extreme right).



Emergency Hospital at Azad Maidan. Dr. Sathye supervising the operations and Dr. Samsi attending to the wounded.

"NO FOOD, NO ROOMS AND NO RECEPTION"

R. T. Conference Delegates Insulted.

INDIAN EX-GOVERNOR ASKED IF HE KNEW ENGLISH!

Jayakar Sulkis While "Mac" Passes By.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

For the first time, Government hospitality functioned for the Round Table Conference delegates to-day with disastrous results.

The occasion was an air demonstration in Croydon for the Imperial Conference delegates for whom elaborate arrangements had been made but the Indians, borne to the aerodrome in a charabanc, soon found themselves in a different category and had a splendid opportunity of seeing an example of "Dominion Status in being".

For the Indians, there was no food, no rooms and no reception. Sandwiches were hastily procured and eaten "like crows on roof" and, while so engaged, the Indians had a glorious glimpse of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who walked by not noticing the Government's guests.

The climax of the treatment was provided by an official who

asked Mr. Tambe if anyone spoke English! Mr. Jayakar's attitude is typical: "I will accept no more Government hospitality if this is a specimen."

Most of the Round Table Conference delegates returned, early, disgusted but the incident is typical of the ignorance and indifference of the British officials to India's representatives and the complete lack of imagination in their dealing with the whole situation.—Special Cable to "Hindu".

R. T. C. AND INDIAN STATES
INFORMAL DISCUSSION

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Pro-chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, presided at

CHURCHILL ON TASK OF R. T. C.

"Not Going To Frame Dominion Status"

"BUT ONLY RECOMMENDING A CONSTITUTION"

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Churchill in a speech at Chingford said that the people of India had been led to believe that the Round Table Conference was going to frame Dominion Status. It was most important that this idea should be dispelled, and it should be made clear that the Conference was not empowered to frame the Status, but could only recommend a constitution which had to be enacted by both Houses of Parliament.—Reuter.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT?

Lord Gorell Among Guests To Dinner Of Minister-Peers

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The fact that Lord Gorell was among the guests at Lord Parmoor's eve of session dinner to Minister-Peers is interesting in view of the newspaper rumour that he is likely to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy. It is most unusual for anyone not a Minister or a mover or seconder of the address to be invited to these functions.—Reuter.

two largely attended informal meetings of the Indian States Delegation at St. James' Palace. General discussion was held regarding the attitude to be adopted by the Delegation towards the subjects affecting the States likely to arise at the Round Table Conference and the method of procedure best calculated to ensure the general views of the Delegation being clearly and effectively formulated. The meeting referred to the committee of Ministers detailed examination of the number of constitutional and practical issues. The next general informal meeting will be held on November 2.

"MAC" TO SEE BIKANER. Premier will meet the Maharaja of Bikaner at his hotel on October 23.—Reuter.

Why Sir Ibrahim Does Not Attend R. T. C.

POONA, October 27.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is not attending the Round Table Conference on grounds of health and also with a view to completing his work on the Whitley Commission. —A. P.



Sergeants trampling over wounded Satyagrahis fallen under their lathi blows.

"DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE OF WESTERN CIVILISATION"

An Archbishop On Mahatma

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Speaking at Oxford in connection with the Oxford Mission to India, the Archbishop of York said that the Mission was deliberately aimed at counteracting the "inevitably destructive influence of Western civilisation upon Indian life."

He expressed the opinion that secular education supplied by the British Government was "as much a disintegrating force as introduction to a wider life." The Oxford Mission attacked this evil at one of its focussing points—the University of Calcutta. The fact that Mr. Gandhi has to a large extent turned his back on the methods and products of Western civilisation is not merely political, but is symptomatic of a religious attitude which regards

material as illusion. The doctrine of Incarnation by its insistence on God's spirit and control of material is supremely what India needs.—Reuter.

POONA PROTESTS AGAINST VICTIMISATION OF G. I. P. WORKERS.

POONA, Oct. 27.

(From A Correspondent.) The meeting of G. I. P. workers held yesterday protested against the victimisation of strikers by the administration and demanded immediate re-instatement of their comrades.

MONDAY'S ARRESTS AT SECRETARIAT

People's Battalion's Volunteers Jailed

PICKETING CHARGE FAILS

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

"We four belong to a brotherhood whose object is to overthrow the British Government." Four members of the Bombay People's Battalion who were arrested at the Secretariat on Monday, made this statement in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when they were charged to-day (Tuesday) under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, in that they assisted the operations of an unlawful association. The accused in the case are:—Ganoo Narayan, Sitaram, Vithal Datta and V. S. Subramaniam.

The Police Prosecutor stated that at about 2 p.m., on Monday, the accused called at the Secretariat. They went on the third storey and enquired if Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, was in. When they were told that he was out of Bombay the accused created a scene. They were later seen distributing pamphlets addressed to the "clerks, lower-paid subordinates and other intellectual supporters of British Imperialism." The police were informed, and later the accused were arrested.

NOT CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.

The Magistrate asked the accused if they pleaded guilty to the charge of assisting one of the activities of the "War Council", namely, spread disaffection against the British Government. One of the accused stated that they were in no way connected with the Congress.

The Magistrate: That does not matter; if you promote one of its activities it is enough.

Inspector Chaudhary, in his evidence, stated that the War Council was still in existence and one of its objects was to create hatred against the Government.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and denied having asked the clerks to resign their jobs. They admitted having distributed the pamphlets.

One of the accused said he asked the staff to think over the pamphlet and addressing the Court he was heard to remark: "We also ask all Government servants here to do the same thing."

Another accused wanted to address the Court by saying that they belonged to a brotherhood the object of which was to overthrow the British Government.

The Magistrate, however, did not allow him to proceed.

Remarking that the pamphlet was nothing but an abuse of the present Government, seditious and likely to create hatred and contempt for the Government, the Magistrate sentenced all the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, further imprisonment for six weeks.

ACQUITTED OF PICKETING CHARGE.

The accused were then put up on charges under the Picketing Ordinance. Deputy Inspector Foster in his evidence stated that the accused were found picketing at the entrances of the Secretariat.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the Magistrate acquitted them for want of sufficient evidence regarding molestation.

Inquiry Into Shelling Of "Baden".

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Madrid.—Government has instructed its representative at Rio de Janeiro to enquire into the facts concerning the shelling of the "Baden" with a view to claiming damages on behalf of Spanish subjects who were injured.

A SPECIAL PERMIT.

Hamburg.—The captain of the "Baden" has reported that the "Baden" was leaving Rio with special permit from the Port authorities. She had saluted all war ships under forts.—Reuter.

CAPT. MATTHEWS REACHES SYDNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sydney.—Captain Matthews has arrived here in another aeroplane and received enthusiastic reception from the crowd.—Reuter.